

Reagan Urged to Rebut Tower Panel

By Lou Cannon
and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has been warned by top political advisers summoned to the White House that to salvage his presidency, he must mount a sustained personal campaign aimed at answering anticipated criticism of his administration by the Tower Commission.

Participants in the meeting Monday said that Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d and a political consultant, Tom Korologos, among others, urged Mr. Reagan to act swiftly and decisively after the report on the Iran controversy is issued Thursday to show that he is in command.

Mr. Reagan responded "affirmatively but inconclusively," according to one participant, because he

did not know what the report would say.

Participants said Mr. Reagan asked several detailed questions about the report. But one participant said that "since no one there seemed to know for certain what the report would say, it became mostly an idea session that did not reach any final conclusions."

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, who attended the meeting, outlined the basic tone of Mr. Reagan's response to the report, saying, "We will welcome it and use it as a positive tool for establishing credibility and moving away from the Iran situation."

White House officials, meanwhile, said that the departure of the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, was only a matter of timing.

The meeting, attended by 11 per-

sons including the president, was called by Mr. Reagan, who said he would decide after the report is issued whether to resign.

Some of those at the meeting said they interpreted this as meaning that Mr. Reagan would resign soon after the report is issued. Republican sources said the president had sounded out a close friend, Paul Laxalt, a former Republican senator from Nevada, to replace Mr. Reagan.

According to some of these sources, the president and Mr. Laxalt would then ask Drew Lewis, a former transportation secretary, to assist the White House on a temporary, volunteer basis. Mr. Lewis would manage the White House in a team arrangement with Mr. Laxalt, who would be the president's personal adviser.

While Mr. Reagan continued to say publicly that he had made no

decision to leave, sources said he was insisting on a graceful exit. Two sources said Mr. Reagan would like the president to clear him of "any wrongdoing" in a speech that Mr. Reagan is expected to make about the Tower panel's findings within a few days after the report is issued.

Sources close to Mr. Reagan acknowledged that the report may be critical of his managerial practices but denied that it would implicate him in any cover-up of secret arms sales to Iran or apparent diversion of some of the proceeds to aid the Nicaraguan rebels, known as co-conspirators.

The meeting Monday was extraordinary in that it was the first time in the Iran-contra affair that Mr. Reagan has brought outside advisers into the White House to help plan damage-control strategy.

Attending the meeting were Mr. Reagan, Mr. Baker, Mr. Korologos, Mr. Fitzwater, Vice President George Bush, Richard B. Wirthlin, a presidential pollster, David M. Abshire, a special counselor on the Iran controversy, Peter J. Wallison, a White House counsel, and Dennis Thomas, Mr. Reagan's deputy.

Possibilities, in addition to the Laxalt-Lewis team, include a combination of Mr. Laxalt and the former White House legislative affairs director, Kenneth L. Duberstein, or the return to the White House of Mr. Baker, who was chief of staff during Mr. Reagan's first term before switching jobs with Mr. Reagan.

White House officials have discussed various actions that the president could take after the report is issued, including a nationally televised speech the following week and several addresses on various issues nationwide.

Price Seen as Candidate
Jack Nelson of the Los Angeles Times reported:

Mr. Reagan has reluctantly concluded that he must replace his chief of staff and has been personally involved in seeking a successor, according to White House sources.

[The White House spokesman, Mr. Fitzwater, said Tuesday: "To my knowledge, it's not true" that Mr. Reagan was involved in a search for a new chief of staff, The Associated Press reported. "I'm not aware of any search for a successor."

[He said that the president and Mr. Reagan would "talk about his

Reagan's Memory Fails on Iran

Aide Says President Can't Recall Key Point on Arms Sale

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is unable to say with certainty if he approved in advance the first U.S.-sanctioned arms shipment to Iran in the fall of 1985 because he cannot genuinely remember, according to a senior administration official who is familiar with the president's testimony to the Tower Commission.

The official said Mr. Reagan's confusion on this point was responsible for the conflicting accounts he gave the commission, which is scheduled to issue its report Thursday.

The official asserted that Mr. Reagan's lack of clear recollection and the lack of documentation of what actually took place at the time of the shipment by Iran in August 1985 will make it impossible for the panel to reach anything other than a subjective judgment.

[Mr. Reagan, asked Tuesday whether he had been unable to recall whether he had approved the shipment of U.S. arms to Iran, said "it's possible to forget." The Associated Press reported.

[The House speaker, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, said Tuesday that it was "an appalling thing" that Mr. Reagan could not remember. However, he said, "I find it believable that someone might

have forgotten and if the president had a lot on his mind, maybe he did forget."

The assertion that Mr. Reagan's recollections came as the chief counsel of the Senate committee investigating the Iran-contra affair said the congressional committees investigating the case will

Lieutenant Colonel North had his secretary after key NSC memos, sources said. Page 6.

begin this week the process of granting some witnesses limited immunity from prosecution to compel their testimony.

The counsel, Arthur L. Liman, also said he was negotiating with the White House to obtain greater access to Mr. Reagan's personal notes than was given to the Tower Commission.

Whether Mr. Reagan gave prior approval for the first shipments has become a dispute between Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, and Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser and a central player in the Iran arms initiative.

White House officials have said that despite the commission's resolution the dispute will be a key factor in determining whether Mr. Regan retained his post. Congressional investigators said the question was

also important because it would show whether the policy was designed in part to circumvent congressional oversight of covert activities.

The commission's report is expected to be highly critical of White House operations and to include major new disclosures.

Mr. Liman said it would contain important revelations that would go far beyond anything disclosed to date.

The source and other administration officials said they had given the Tower Commission previously unknown details about how Mr. Reagan was briefed in the days after the arms sales came to light last November.

These officials said Mr. Reagan was given incomplete and in some cases inaccurate information about the history of the arms initiative. But they said they could not be certain whether this had been an attempt to cover up wrongdoing by lower-level officials or simply to protect the president.

In one instance, they said, Mr. Reagan was briefed by Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, then the national security adviser, in preparation for a news conference on Nov. 19. In that briefing Admiral Poindexter made no mention of a number of important details of the

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Sharon Ray, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Ray, the slain U.S. military attaché, arriving Tuesday for the trial of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah. Behind her is a bodyguard.

Widow Addresses Terror Trial

'We Still Suffer,' She Says of U.S. Colonel's Slaying in Paris

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The widow of a U.S. military attaché who was assassinated here said Tuesday that his death had devastated her family.

Sharon Ray, 47, the widow of Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Ray, who was shot to death in Paris in January 1982, said in an emotional statement at the trial of an alleged Lebanese terrorist:

"This assassination changed not one bit of U.S. policy. It only changed the life of a family. And we still suffer."

She also said that the French police had failed to pursue a possible lead in the case.

Mrs. Ray, speaking through an interpreter, was addressing the trial of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a Lebanese Christian charged with complicity in Colonel Ray's murder. Mr. Abdallah is being tried on the same charge in connection with the murder of an Israeli diplomat and an assassination attempt against a U.S. consul in Strasbourg, France.

Mr. Abdallah did not appear in court Tuesday. When the proceedings opened Monday, he read a statement justifying the attacks, although not admitting any role in them.

The shootings were claimed by the Lebanese Armed Revolution-

ary Faction, of which Mr. Abdallah is alleged to be the leader.

Before her statement, the chief judge asked Mrs. Ray her profession.

She replied: "I was a housewife. Now I am a mother." Mrs. Ray has two children, a son, 20, and daughter, 22.

Frequently sobbing, Mrs. Ray said that she had been particularly upset to see her husband in evidence through a television screen.

"I am upset because I stand here before a case that has a gun in it that killed my husband," she said. Georges Kijman, the French attorney representing the U.S. government and Mrs. Ray, both civil plaintiffs in the case, interrupted Mrs. Ray at one point to explain to the seven judges hearing the case that the court had only heard political slogans and technical detail and had not considered the effect on individuals' lives.

Mrs. Ray also criticized the French police in one part of her testimony.

She said that her husband, a Roman Catholic, had befriended a priest at Notre Dame Cathedral who later introduced him to a group of young Lebanese and North African men. The encounter took place at a holiday party for the priest on Nov. 14, 1981.

Mrs. Ray said that the priest, who helped young Lebanese fleeing

Syrians Kill 23 in Hezbollah

Clashes Erupt As Troops Take Control in Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Syrian troops killed 23 Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim extremists and three Druze gunmen in West Beirut on Tuesday in a sweep aimed at ending factional fighting in the city's Muslim sector, the police said.

They said the Syrians clashed with fighters for Hezbollah, or the Party of God, in the West Beirut neighborhood of Burj Hammoud on Tuesday night. The victims were sent to the Moslem-controlled Beirut Hospital.

"They were all dead when they were brought in. They were all axed or bayoneted to death," the manager of the hospital, Abdullah Nafal, told The Associated Press. "They were killed in hand-to-hand combat."

Earlier Tuesday, hundreds of Druze Muslim fighters withdrew from West Beirut, and Hezbollah militiamen burned their barracks rather than hand it over to Syrian troops who entered the capital.

Hezbollah headquarters withheld comment on the clash. Hezbollah is the most militant Shiite faction in Lebanon.

An estimated 7,000 Syrian troops have closed at least 54 militia strongholds across West Beirut since their deployment Monday.

Hezbollah fighters set fire to their Fathallah barracks, where Western hostages reportedly have been held, in the Basta neighborhood. The local commander, Hajj Mustafa, said his men were reacting against the Syrian deployment.

Hezbollah was excluded from negotiations that led to the Syrian intervention in fighting between the Shiite Amal militia and leftist forces led by the Druze Progressive Socialist Party. Hezbollah leaders have condemned the Syrian action, saying the intervention could provoke Israel to attack Lebanon.

Police sources have speculated that some of the more than 20 Westerners abducted in Lebanon had been held at some point at the Fathallah barracks.

Hezbollah repeatedly has denied holding any Western hostages. The main bases for Amal and Hezbollah are in Beirut's southern suburbs, where the Syrians have not yet ventured.

A Hezbollah delegation said Tuesday in Damascus that the group would respect the Syrian presence.

In Israel, the cabinet said Tuesday that it has no intention of intervening in Lebanon, but still rejects the Syrian move.

In another development, witnesses said a Syrian patrol killed three young militiamen in the seafront Kasouche area at noon Tuesday. Thousands of militiamen were ordered off the streets Sunday.

(AP, UPI)

LATE NEWS

Firm Will Pay Shuttle Costs

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (UPI) — Morton Thiokol Inc., builder of the U.S. shuttle's flawed booster rockets, has agreed to give up \$10 million in profit from NASA and to provide \$409 million in required work at cost because of the Challenger disaster, NASA officials said Tuesday.

The NASA general counsel, John O'Brien, said: "It's kind of a no-fault understanding, but Thiokol has consented to being dinged for the \$10 million."

The agency said it and the firm "believed it was in the best interest of all concerned to resolve the matters without resorting to lengthy and expensive litigation." It said such litigation would have "diverted attention from the critical national priority of safely returning the shuttle to flight."

Mr. O'Brien said that the agreement comes without any admission of liability and that it must be viewed in the context of an overall restructuring of the company's \$1.3 billion contract.

Irish UN Soldier Dies

DUBLIN (Reuters) — An Irish soldier with the United Nations peacekeeping force in Lebanon has been accidentally shot and killed, an Irish Army spokesman said Tuesday. He said that John Fitzgerald, 37, died after the accidental discharge of a gun.

INSIDE TODAY

GENERAL NEWS

■ Talks between Shimon Peres and Egyptian leaders may force early elections in Israel, according to a Peres aide. Page 2.

■ The crisis coalition is undergoing one of its most troubled periods since coming to power in 1981. Page 2.

■ The chairman of the House and Senate budget panels said that they might abandon the deficit target for 1988. Page 3.

■ Reagan backed the welfare aims of U.S. governors, but not their whole agenda. Page 3.

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■ A new crisis virtually closed the market for perpetual floating rate notes. Page 9.

■ The U.S. confirmed, after talks on grain, that the Soviet Union had bought one million tons of U.S. corn. Page 9.

NATO Agrees to Reagan's Request To Replace Rogers as Commander

By Peter Maass
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — NATO announced on Tuesday that General Bernard W. Rogers, the supreme allied commander in Europe, will leave his post in June after eight years as the alliance's top officer.

A replacement for General Rogers, 65, is to be announced later this week, a North Atlantic Treaty Organization official said. It was widely believed that General John R. Galvin, 57, chief of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, will be named by President Ronald Reagan to succeed General Rogers.

The announcement followed months of speculation over whether General Rogers would be replaced by the White House to another two-year term. President Reagan decided instead to replace him.

Although he is widely respected in European military circles, Pentagon support for General Rogers was weakening, NATO sources said.

"He lacked closeness to the Joint Chiefs," said a senior NATO source referring to the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. "Over time, he just got too far away from them. It wasn't an estrangement, but there



General Bernard W. Rogers

was something lacking in rapport." The sources said that General Rogers, who served longer than any other allied force commander, was promoting views that drew wide support in Europe but quiet dismay in Washington.

In particular, he has publicly criticized the U.S. "zero option"

proposal and expressed worries about Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative for a space-based missile defense.

The zero option, which calls for the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, gave him "gas pains," he said. The proposal is backed by Washington but lacks real support among the allies.

The NATO source said that the departure of General Rogers was not linked to any specific policy dispute with the Reagan administration.

NATO defense ministers were informed of his departure at their meeting in December in Brussels.

The United States, the source said, wanted to name a new commander who would have time to familiarize himself with the job before the Reagan administration left office in 1989. He noted that General Rogers' tour of duty had been extended several times.

An aide to the NATO secretary-general, Lord Carrington of Britain, said the change had been expected for some time. "Invariably the American in this job ends up as being seen in Washington as too

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AQUINO POWER — A man selling T-shirts in Manila on Tuesday on the eve of celebrations commemorating the first anniversary of the "People Power" revolt that toppled President Ferdinand E. Marcos and brought Corazon C. Aquino to power in the Philippines. Page 2.

An Indian Sect Finds Itself, and Claims Israel as Spiritual Home

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

AIZAWL, India — The sign above the door of an old factory building here says "Shion Shalom Prayer Hall" in Hebrew and English. Inside, worshippers in prayer shawls and yarmulkes read from the Torah at Sabbath services.

The people at this prayer hall in the hills of northeastern India belong to a tribe whose forebears were headhunters and nature worshippers who migrated here centuries ago from upper Burma or China.

Nevertheless, they now proclaim themselves to be Jews descended from one of the 10 lost tribes of Israel who rediscovered their roots to the last two decades and want to "return" to their homeland.

So far the Israeli authorities have spurned their appeals for recognition and help, and many of the other Jews in India are doubtful of their claims. But the Jews in Aizawl say they will not give up, and they

several hundred or a few thousand. The Indian government recently permitted foreign journalists to visit the territory of Mizoram to observe an election called after the insurgency ended. A dozen Jews in the tiny territorial capital of Aizawl invited a reporter to discuss their claims.

In the living room of a small house along a rutted dirt road, the Jews said they had learned to keep kosher, despite the fact that pork is considered a delicacy in this part of the world. On the doorknob was a mezuzah, a cylinder containing scripture, which visitors touched before kissing their fingertips on entering the room.

"It is not easy to be Jewish here," said Rebecca Rai, a 26-year-old beautician with a wide smile. "The other people mock us and ask us why we are not eating the tastiest meat. The men are also scared of circumcision."

There is no rabbi in the vicinity, so prayers are led by Miss Rai's father, Joseph. Miss Rai said the

Jews observe Passover and fast on Yom Kippur. The official census holds that only about 7,000 Jews live in India, most of them in the Bombay area. Some trace their origins to the dispersal of the Jews in the Persian Empire. More recently, a migration of Arabic-speaking Jews occurred in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Perhaps the most famous are the Jews of Cochin, who were prospering at the time of Marco Polo but now number fewer than 30. Long ago they discovered the darker-skinned Bene Israel, or Children of Israel, Jews on the western coast and taught them to adhere to Jewish laws.

It appears that the Jews of the northeast came to Judaism through the highly unusual route of Welsh Presbyterian missionaries in the 1890s. These missionaries succeeded in converting 90 percent of the tribesmen of Mizoram to Christianity by the turn of the century.

Because of the Welsh Presbyterian emphasis on the Old Testament, many tribes in the northeast seem

to have become fascinated by the possibility of their connection with the tribes of ancient Israel. Jews in Mizoram say there are actually several sects in the northeast that claim linkages with the lost tribes, but most of these also believe in Jesus Christ and observe few Jewish practices.

Like these others, the observant Jews in Aizawl make no claims to have practiced Judaism until their recent discovery of their roots. But they insist that the evidence shows them to be descended from the lost tribe of Manasseh, perhaps by way of China.

Other Indian Jews in New Delhi and Bombay acknowledge having a great deal of skepticism, but they have embraced the Manasseh Jews, encouraging them to "convert" and admitting them into a Jewish vocational training organization.

The Manasseh Jews say their discovery of their identity came from a revelation of one of their tribal leaders, which was then buttressed by parallels between their ancient practices and Jewish beliefs.

In the last two years, according to Miss Rai, the Manasseh sect tried to enlist Rabbi Elyahu Avihail of Jerusalem, head of an organization aimed at returning Jews to Israel, to help their cause.

In 1985, Miss Rai said, Rabbi Avihail and another rabbi, David Shlosh, came to Calcutta to discuss conversion with several northeastern Jews, but were not persuaded.

"The situation is difficult and as far as I am concerned, very unfortunate," Rabbi Avihail wrote to the Manasseh sect. He added that "for the time being you have to help yourselves" in achieving "progress toward Jewish life."

Two Manasseh Jews have married other Jews in Bombay, but Miss Rai acknowledges that, for now, the chances of joining the Jewish world at large are bleak.

"I really think that is why I am not married," she said. "Even the Israelis don't understand us or trust us. But we will keep organizing our people. Our community will grow even though it will be very gradual."

Bonn Coalition Agrees To Cut Income Taxes

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government agreed Tuesday to reduce corporate and personal income tax rates, ending nearly a month of haggling within his three-party coalition over the timing and extent of the cuts.

The three coalition partners agreed to lower the corporate tax rate to 50 percent from 56 percent and to reduce the top personal in-

come tax rate to 53 percent from 56 percent, sources in Bonn said.

The minimum personal income tax rate also is to be lowered to 19 percent from 22 percent, they said.

The proposed tax changes, although this is seen as certain, given the coalition's majority.

Most of the cuts would take effect in 1990, in one stage, and are projected to reduce taxes by about 44 billion Deutsche marks (currently \$24 billion). Some of the measures, believed to be special tax write-offs for small and medium-sized companies, are to be attached to an already approved package of cuts due to take effect in 1988, sources said.

That may fulfill a promise made by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany at the weekend meeting in Paris of the six leading industrial nations to increase the size of the 1988 tax-cut package.

The cuts are not seen giving any immediate boost to the economy, which registered a flat gross national product in the fourth quarter, according to preliminary figures released recently by the Bundesbank. West Germany's central bank, GNP is the value of a nation's total output of goods and services.

There has been considerable speculation that the Bonn government would begin to implement this year cuts scheduled for 1988, in an attempt to boost growth.

The central bank attributed the slowdown to a sharp reduction in West German exports caused by the steep decline of the dollar against the mark. Rising domestic demand compensated for the export

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For Aquino, the Time for Making Changes Is Running Out

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — A year after pushing Ferdinand E. Marcos out of office, President Corason C. Aquino is being warned by key advisers that time for making changes is running out.

A report presented recently to Mrs. Aquino by members of a commission that drafted the new Philippine Constitution said that public expectations of the government were high and that if frustrated, there could be a "massive" withdrawal of support.

The Roman Catholic Church, which played a vital role in events that brought the Aquino administration to office, has also warned that an effective reform program is needed.

Most Filipinos and foreigners interviewed in the country over the past month agreed that the political and economic outlook for the Philippines had improved since Mr. Marcos was forced to flee a year ago Wednesday after a military-civilian revolt. He has lived in exile in Hawaii since then.

Some marvel that Mrs. Aquino has managed to hold her government together and ward off two armed challenges, the latest last month, and repeated coup

rumors. She was a housewife until plunged into politics after the assassination in August 1983 of her husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., a long-time opponent of Mr. Marcos.

"It's a miracle" the government has gotten "as far as it has without a clear-cut political program," said Edmundo G. Garcia, a political scientist at the University of the Philippines.

Stephen W. Bosworth, the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, said Mrs. Aquino had "made major steps forward in refurbishing the confidence of Filipinos in their government and in getting the economy moving forward again."

After traveling extensively through the Philippines, members of the commission that drafted the new constitution said in a final report to Mrs. Aquino this month that people expected her government to prepare a legislative program to put before the Congress.

They said it should include as a matter of high priority a comprehensive land redistribution plan, as well as an anti-poverty program to alleviate widespread unemployment and underemployment.

After 14 years of authoritarian rule, a wide range of civil liberties have been restored and the new demo-

cratic constitution is in place, paving the way for congressional elections in May and local polls in August. It confirms Mrs. Aquino in office until 1992.

Analysts said factionalism in the governing coalition and the armed forces had a debilitating effect on the overall performance of the government.

One diplomat said he believed the most urgent problem facing the Aquino administration was to assert civilian control over the military and reduce restiveness among officers and enlisted men. He added that Mrs. Aquino appeared to recognize this danger and was trying to defuse it.

A 60-day cease-fire and talks on ending the widespread Communist insurgency broke down this month. Dozens of guerrillas, troops and civilians have died in fighting since then.

Representatives of the Muslim minority in the Philippines, a predominantly Christian country, are negotiating with the government for autonomy.

Political sources described these talks as difficult and warned that if they broke down and full-scale fighting resumed in the south, the armed forces would be stretched thin and the government would be hard-pressed to provide extra defense spending.

In a statement last month, bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, which claims the allegiance of more than 80 percent of the country's 58 million people, said that "rumors of war and coups, threats of violence and reports of massacres, continuing taxation by rebels and bandits, terrorism, welfarism and extortion make justice and peacekeeping extremely difficult."

The bishops cautioned that "the web of graft and corruption that has so long bedeviled our national life has not been swept away." They added that "the plight of the poor, of farmers and workers, of the ordinary person, has yet to find substantive resolution."

The government has said it is pumping large amounts of money into rural development and employment this year to address the social and economic causes of insurgency.

Solita C. Monsod, the economic secretary, said in an interview that the administration was committed to a land redistribution program that would cost about \$1.8 billion over the next five years.

Mr. Bosworth said Mrs. Aquino was trying to establish "pharisaic democracy" and "no one should expect that's going to look neat and orderly at all times."

WORLD BRIEFS

Schmidt Urges Paris-Bonn Initiative

PARIS (AP) — France and West Germany should combine their conventional armed forces and stop acting like dependencies of the United States, Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor, said Tuesday.

Mr. Schmidt said the French and West Germans together could muster two million soldiers and that "no Soviet general would ever dare to take them on." He spoke in Paris after accepting the Adolphe Benoit Prize, given annually to honor a contribution to building Europe, to peace or to fighting fanaticism. It was established in 1972 in honor of a Dutch diplomat.

The former chancellor said that leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union talked at Reykjavik, Iceland, last year about changing the entire framework of European security but did not consult Europe. "We Europeans were treated, and let ourselves be treated, like clients in the Roman sense of the word," he said. "Maybe we have behaved like clients for too long."

U.S. Tests Redesigned Shuttle Rocket

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah (AP) — A redesigned space shuttle booster rocket has been fired successfully despite two leaks made purposely in its joints to test its backup safety features, according to officials. Officials of Morton Thiokol, the rocket's maker, said the 90-second test on Monday, the fourth of 10 of the redesigned rocket, offered evidence that a primary and a secondary O-ring by themselves would prevent gases from escaping. The test was designed to show "how much abuse the system can take" if all other safeguards within the shuttle joint failed, said Carver Kennedy, the company's manager for shuttle operations.

A presidential commission studying the Jan. 28, 1986, Challenger failure that killed seven crew members found that O-rings in one of its booster rockets failed. The rings allowed superheated gases to escape, triggering the explosion of the craft's exterior fuel tank.

Conviction of Chilean Editor Reversed

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — An appeals court acquitted a Chilean journalist on Tuesday of slandering President Augusto Pinochet and set aside a sentence of three years' night-time custody, court sources said. Juan Pablo Cárdenas, editor of the opposition magazine *Análisis*, was convicted of slander by a lower court last month on the same day that he was awarded the 1987 International Federation of Newspaper Publishers' Golden Pen of Freedom.

Charges were lodged against Mr. Cárdenas following a series of articles published in the opposition weekly last year. In making its award, the publishers' group said it wanted to pay tribute to the "courage and commitment" to the values of press freedom of numerous editors and journalists in Chile.

Chad Claims to Down Libyan MiG-25

NDJAMENA, Chad (UPI) — Chadian forces shot down a Libyan MiG-25 on Tuesday over the northwestern Chadian oasis of Zouar, the government announced.

A Defense Ministry statement also said 29 Libyan soldiers were killed and several others were wounded in fighting Monday at the oasis that has been under attack by Libyan troops for more than two weeks. The statement said six Libyans were killed and four Libyan vehicles destroyed on Sunday near Zouar.

The current fighting began near Zouar in October when Chadian rebels formerly allied with Libya joined forces with the government to drive out the Libyans, who have occupied the north since 1983.

Muwanga Treason Charge Is Dropped

KAMPALA, Uganda (Reuters) — Treason charges against Uganda's former vice president, Paulo Muwanga, and seven other Ugandans were withdrawn in a magistrate's court here Tuesday because of a lack of evidence.

The deputy director of public prosecutions, Peter Kabatsi, said he had insufficient evidence to proceed on the charge of treason, which carries the death sentence. Mr. Muwanga remains charged with kidnapping with intent to murder as well as armed robbery. Another member of the group, David Lwanga, former minister of environmental protection, still faces charges of treason.

The other six suspects include the former energy minister, Andrew Kayira, and a university lecturer, Henry Bwambale. They were arrested in October and accused of plotting to overthrow the government of President Yoweri Museveni.

For the Record

Chinese security forces arrested two Taiwanese spies, one of whom posed as a student during campus unrest on the mainland in December, Xinhua news agency said Tuesday.

An ferry capsized in the Solomon Islands and only two of the 49 persons aboard have been found alive, Australian authorities said Tuesday. The rest are missing and presumed dead.

A U.S. B-52 launched an unarmed cruise missile on Tuesday in a test flight of 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) across northwestern Canada, the first such test since Ottawa suspended flights last year when two missiles crashed. The missile was to parachute to a landing at an isolated range on the Saskatchewan-Alberta border.

A former West German Defense Ministry official received a one-year suspended prison sentence Tuesday for spying for East Germany, Jürgen Westphal, 48, who was arrested in December, was convicted in the Düsseldorf High Court.

Klaus Barbie will go on trial May 11 for crimes against humanity, the French prosecutor announced Tuesday. Barbie, 73, head of the Gestapo in Lyon during World War II, is in a hospital following a prostate operation.

Correction

In a caption to an illustration accompanying an article by Polly Devlin entitled "Battlements of Britain," which appeared in our editions dated Oct. 18, 1986, the *International Herald Tribune* incorrectly attributed Prince Charles' description of a design for London's National Gallery extension as "a caricature" to a later design by a different architect, James Stirling. The *International Herald Tribune* regrets this error and apologizes to Mr. Stirling for its mistake.

Aide Says Peres's Talks In Egypt May Widen Split

JERUSALEM — Talks between Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and Egyptian leaders on a Middle East peace conference could force early Israeli elections because of the split in the Israeli cabinet on the issue, a senior Peres aide said Tuesday.

Mr. Peres is to meet President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt during a two-day visit to Egypt beginning Wednesday. Discussions are to include conditions for an international peace conference that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel opposes.

"The Peres-Shamir tension on the issue has reached a virtually irreversible point," said the Peres aide, who is also a Labor Party and government official.

"It is hard to see how things can calm down now," he said. "The most probable outcome is the breaking up of the cabinet and elections before the end of the year."

Mr. Peres, the Labor Party leader, was prime minister from 1984 to October 1986, during the first two years of Israel's unity government. Under an agreement to alternate the post, he then exchanged jobs with Mr. Shamir, of the rightist Likud bloc.

Mr. Shamir, who is in New York on an official visit to the United States, said he did not oppose the Peres-Mubarak meeting. But he stressed that Mr. Peres had no authority to reach agreements without cabinet approval.

A Shamir aide said that despite Mr. Peres's efforts, the Egyptians and other Arab partners realized that there would be no international peace conference unless the Israeli government collectively approved one.

Mr. Peres supports an international conference as an umbrella for direct negotiations between Israel and Arab countries who insist on such a forum, particularly Jordan.

Mr. Shamir opposes such a conference. He has said that Arab radicals, backed by the Soviet Union, would dominate the conference

and impose a hostile Palestinian state on Israel's borders.

Underlying the debate over the peace conference are basic differences over the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which Israel has occupied since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Likud insists on maintaining Israeli sovereignty for security reasons and because the areas were part of biblical Israel. It proposes limited Palestinian self-administration there.

Labor is prepared to release most of the West Bank and all of the Gaza Strip in exchange for peace. But it opposes a Palestinian state there and would prefer a confederation with Jordan.

Several Arab countries and the Soviet Union favor an international peace conference. The European Community declared its support for such a meeting on Monday. The United States asked Israel on Feb. 18 to reconsider the idea as a way to stimulate direct Arab-Israeli talks.

Israeli Foreign Ministry officials declined to discuss details of Mr. Peres's planned talks in Egypt. But they said there were still disagreements over Soviet and Palestinian participation in the peace talks.

Arab states want the Palestine Liberation Organization to attend. Israel refuses to negotiate with the PLO and wants other Palestinian participants to be included in the Jordanian delegation.



TAMILS GET REPRIEVE IN BRITAIN — A Tamil refugee from Sri Lanka waits at Heathrow Airport with his children to return to a detention center near London. Britain refused political asylum for the group of 58 Tamils, ordering them to leave the country. But a court granted them a reprieve, saying they could challenge the expulsion.

Demjanjuk Lawyer Challenges Treblinka Survivor

JERUSALEM — The lawyer for John Demjanjuk on Tuesday challenged the memory of a Nazi death camp survivor who has identified the defendant as the sadistic guard known as "Ivan the Terrible."

The defense attorney, Mark O'Connor, repeatedly asked the witness, Pinchas Epstein, for minute details about the physical appearance of the guards at the Treblinka camp in Poland and the location of pits where bodies of victims were buried.

"I know how hard it is to remember after nearly half a century," Mr. O'Connor said.

An estimated 870,000 Polish Jews were killed at the death camp. Mr. Demjanjuk is accused of having been a gas chamber operator who killed hundreds of thousands of them.

In testimony Monday, Mr. Epstein, pointed his finger at Mr. Demjanjuk, identifying him as "Ivan the Terrible."

American auto worker, was born in the Ukraine. He contends he is a victim of mistaken identity and was himself a prisoner of war during World War II. His lawyer contends that the real Ivan was killed during a prisoner uprising in August 1943.

Mr. Epstein, 61, whose parents, sister and two brothers died at Treblinka, was the first camp survivor to testify at the trial, which opened last week.

Pointing to a layout of Treblinka displayed in the courtroom, Mr. O'Connor asked Mr. Epstein where

the victims removed their clothes before going to the gas chambers.

"I really don't remember the camp very well to the extent I can locate it on this map," Mr. Epstein said.

Mr. O'Connor asked Mr. Epstein for details about the number of pits and their locations. Mr. Epstein described the pit used as a mass grave as "a simple pit, and around it there were trees without roots, just stuck there. They dried out eventually."

Craxi's 5-Party Coalition Showing Signs of Strain

ROME — The Italian government is undergoing one of its most troubled and unstable periods since the five-party coalition came to power in 1981.

In July the government muddled through a mid-life crisis, agreeing that Prime Minister Bettino Craxi would hand over his office in March to a Christian Democrat who would serve until parliamentary elections scheduled for 1988.

Mr. Craxi, a Socialist, has been in office since 1983, making him

Italy's most durable postwar leader.

Last week Mr. Craxi went on a prime-time television show to say that he considered the July pact "liquidated" and that early elections might be necessary.

The next day, Ciriaco De Mita, the Christian Democratic leader, the largest partner in the coalition, said that as far as he was concerned the pact was still in force.

While the smaller coalition parties — the Liberals, Republicans and Social Democrats — scrambled for cover, the opposition

Communists called for a parliamentary debate. When that shed little light on the state of the coalition, the Communists called for the government to submit to a vote of confidence this week.

Renato Altissimo, the Liberal Party leader, complained of "political paralysis" that became "self-murdering."

The Republican Party leader, Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini, lamented a "gap between the people and the political class," with the nation facing troubles in financing medical services, designing

workable energy policies in the face of resistance to nuclear power and overhauling the judicial system.

There appeared to be a general loss of control in the parties, signs of weariness with the exercise of power, and the real possibility, acknowledged by Mr. Craxi, that the government might not hold together until the 1988 elections.

Mr. Craxi is now in a stronger position than at any time in his four-year tenure. Early elections, however, would only benefit him if he were perceived as not being responsible for a breakup.

Nobody appears to really want early elections. And Mr. Craxi's questioning of the accord, which came just before a Socialist Party congress, prompted speculation that he might be pursuing broader ends.

The Socialists have circulated a paper proposing the direct election of the president, presumably giving much more power to what is now a largely ceremonial post. A second measure would prescribe that no political party could send deputies to Parliament without obtaining a minimum share of the popular vote, perhaps 4 percent or 5 percent.

The present coalition is a loose alliance between the Christian Democrats, who hold more than 60 percent of the coalition's parliamentary seats, and the bloc of four smaller parties.

The idea behind the coalition appeared to be that the two blocs would alternate the office of prime minister.

But the far-reaching changes evidently sought by Mr. Craxi's Socialists appear to set the mood for drastic solutions, and they have produced conjecture over long-range intentions.

The hurdle of 4 percent or 5 percent of the vote, a measure borrowed from the West German electoral system, would seek to eliminate many splinter parties that now, at least in the view of some leaders, encumber the process of government.

Mr. Craxi has never said as much, but the goal presumably would be to consolidate the junior partners in the coalition, creating a third major force to counterbalance the Christian Democrats and Communists, each of whom have roughly one-third of the vote.

That seemed a desirable goal over the long term in the face of persistent uncertainty about the Christian Democrats' intentions toward the Communists.

A key contender to succeed Mr. Craxi as prime minister, if the pact is observed, is Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, who might revive the idea of a "historic compromise" — an alliance of Christian Democrats and Communists.

Spain Will Reduce Detentions of Terror Suspects

MADRID — The Socialist government intends to reduce the amount of time that terrorist suspects can be held without charge from 10 days to 2. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez told parliament on Tuesday.

He also said that Spain would grant Spanish nationality to Muslim residents of the Spanish North African enclave of Melilla.

The proposals, which came in response to problems of Basque separatist terrorism and recent unrest in Melilla, were included in the prime minister's annual state-of-the-nation address to the parliament.

Mr. Gonzalez also criticized unions seeking wage increases above a 5 percent limit established to check inflation.

The announcement that the gov-

ernment would seek to repeal of 1980 and 1984 laws permitting police to hold terrorist suspects up to 10 days without pressing charges was seen as a gesture to Basque nationalist parties.

Political parties in the Spanish Basque region have criticized the laws as both illegal and unnecessary.

The new proposal would only allow suspects to be held for 48 hours without being charged.

The Basque Nationalist Party and the Basque branch of the Socialist Party agreed on Monday night to form a coalition government in the Basque regional parliament.

Without mentioning by name Herri Batasuna, the radical Basque party, Mr. Gonzalez criticized the group for its "obvious ties" to

ETA, the Basque separatist guerrilla organization. ETA is the Basque language acronym for "Basque Homeland and Liberty."

Discussing Melilla, a Spanish enclave of 65,000 inhabitants on the Moroccan coast, Mr. Gonzalez said it "would remain Spanish" and had

"never been a colony, protectorate or autonomous territory."

The estimated 25,000 Moslems living there have demonstrated for full Spanish rights and nationality. Morocco claims sovereignty over the enclave, although Spain has ruled Melilla since 1497.

40 Soviet Emigrés Return From U.S.

MOSCOW — More than 40 Soviet emigrés arrived in Moscow from the United States on Monday after deciding that they did not like the American way of life. Tass reported Tuesday.

The official press agency said the latest group brought to about 200 the number of former Soviet citizens who had returned to their

homeland since the authorities began issuing re-entry permission to emigrés last year. The group was composed of Jews, Russians and Moldavians.

The Soviet media and officials have given wide publicity to returning emigrés to an apparent effort to counter Western criticism of restrictions on emigration from the country.

Japan Sets Program to Fight AIDS

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan adopted an anti-AIDS program on Tuesday that includes plans to keep out foreigners found to be infectious carriers of the disease.

Under the government's guidelines, physicians will be required to report AIDS cases to local health offices, and all blood donors will be checked for signs of the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The government also urged medical examinations for "high-risk groups" such as male homosexuals and intravenous drug

users.

Japan's guidelines were stated as broad principles that will require legislation or administrative decrees to be put into effect. Among other things, it was not clear what specific restrictions would be imposed on foreigners — whether, for example, they must show proof that they are AIDS-free before being allowed into the country.

According to officials, they wanted first to examine procedures in other countries seeking to restrict AIDS-carriers from abroad. Britain and Australia were cited as possible models.

"We need to study this, and policy coordination with foreign countries will be needed," said Dr. Shigeaki Shimoi, deputy director for infectious diseases at the Health and Welfare Ministry. "As a technical matter, checking for virus carriers may be very difficult."

AIDS cripples the immune system, leaving the victim susceptible to fatal infections and cancers. It is caused by a virus that spreads through sexual intercourse or exchange of blood.

Although the Japanese problem is small by American standards, anxiety levels have been high since a prostitute died in Kobe last month from complications related to the disease.

The Kobe woman was the 26th reported case in Japan and the 18th death. Before that, the disease had been confined to relatively isolated groups of men.

Experts estimate that an estimated 7,000 to 10,000 Japanese carry the AIDS virus.

Under regulations announced Monday, doctors who diagnose AIDS carriers or patients are required to turn their names over to authorities. Steps would then be taken to prevent them from working in such places as restaurants, hotels and entertainment establishments.

A mock burning — West Germans staged a mock protest outside the Iranian Consulate in Frankfurt on Tuesday. They burned an effigy of Rudi Carrell, the Dutch comedian whose satire of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini on a West German television show offended Iran and led to the expulsion of two West German diplomats from Tehran.

AMSTERDAM — The Vera Broadcasting Corp. dropped a scheduled broadcast of a satire on the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, shortly after an appeal on the air by the Dutch foreign minister, Hans van den Broek.

Mr. van den Broek telephoned the station late Monday night during a broadcast that was to have

featured an item on the Iranian-West German diplomatic quarrel over the sketch. The program was to have shown a part of the satire that shows the ayatollah being showered with women's underwear.

The minister's appeal was broadcast live, and producers of the program decided to drop the sketch. The program jumped to another news item, and a report on the



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Tehran-Bonn affair was shown at the end of the show — but not the sketch.

Two West German diplomats were expelled last week from Iran and the Goethe Institute branch in Tehran was ordered closed because West Germany had allowed broadcast of the satire. The sketch was by Rudi Carrell, a Dutch comedian who works in West Germany.

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Budget Chairmen Prepare to Abandon U.S. Deficit Target

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The chairmen of the House and Senate budget committees have indicated that they are ready to abandon the federal budget law's \$108 billion deficit target for 1988, saying the goal cannot be met without gimmicks.

The two Democrats, Representative William H. Gray 3d of Pennsylvania and Senator Lawton Chiles of Florida, said Monday that Congress should concentrate on a package of \$40 billion in spending cuts and revenue increases.

That would reduce the projected deficit in fiscal 1988, which begins Oct. 1, to \$130 billion, based on Congressional Budget Office estimates.

Their approach reflects a judgment that Congress will not approve more than \$40 billion in budget savings unless the plan involves a significant tax increase — which President Ronald Reagan has refused to accept as a way to balance the budget.

And it would avoid the use of overly optimistic economic predictions or spending estimates, which they say the administration has used in drawing up a budget to meet the \$108 billion goal. "I can do real deficit reduction or I can do the same jimmymy of the numbers he did," Mr. Gray said of the president's budget.

But the chairmen's strategy, if they can sell it to their party leaders and colleagues, is politically risky: It could leave them open to charges from Mr. Reagan that the Democrats are abandoning efforts to balance the budget.

James A. Miller 3d, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, said on Monday that the administration opposes abandoning the \$108 billion target for 1988 set in the budget law.

House Budget Committee sources who are planning the chairman's strategy said Mr. Gray would favor a formal abandonment of the 1988 target and would push this proposal with the other committee Democrats, who begin meeting on their budget plan Tuesday. But aides said he did not yet have the support of the House Democratic leadership.

At a meeting of the U.S. League of Savings Institutions, Mr. Gray said Monday that Congress must continue to reduce the deficit. "Let's continue the progress," he said.

Mr. Chiles, at a later news conference, said: "I have never felt there was magic in \$108 billion." He said a "credible" budget reduction plan would be in the \$36 billion to \$40 billion range, asserting that the more than \$60 billion in savings needed to reach \$108 billion was not politically possible.

As originally passed, the budget-balancing law called for automatic proportional spending cuts to get the budget deficit down to within \$10 billion of the target if congressional action did not meet the goal. But the Supreme Court struck down that provision of the law last summer.

Still, a failure to meet the target could be politically damaging for the Democrats, especially on the eve of a presidential election. In addition, the rules of the House and the Senate might give supporters of the law the opportunity to hold up appropriation bills needed to run the government if the target was not met.

The budget Mr. Reagan submitted to Congress last month projects the 1988 deficit at the \$108 billion target level. But the Congressional Budget Office has re-estimated the president's budget and projected that it would be out of balance by \$134.4 billion.

U.S. Urges UN Rights Scrutiny of Cuba

GENEVA — The United States urged the UN Commission on Human Rights on Tuesday to devote special attention to alleged rights violations in Cuba, charging that the government of Fidel Castro had turned the country into an "island prison."

E. Robert Wallach, who heads the U.S. delegation to the United Nations commission, said the resolution concerning Cuba was designed to test the "even-handed-

ness" of the body in dealing with rights violations in a variety of countries.

Mr. Wallach said the United States asked the commission to put Cuba on the agenda for 1988. The U.S. move is expected to provoke sharp debate in the commission, which is holding its annual six-week session in Geneva. Cuba has denounced the move, denying U.S. estimates that it is detaining 10,000 to 15,000 political prisoners.

Reagan Backs Governors' Welfare Aims

By John Herbers
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has told the nation's governors that he endorses major parts of their plan to require the recipients of welfare benefits to work, if able, in return for child care, medical insurance and other aid.

The governors, who met with Mr. Reagan on Monday at the White House, said he did not discuss the \$1 billion a year that the governors estimate would be needed for their plan. Mr. Reagan would accept their goal of a minimum national standard for welfare benefits within several years.

But Republican and Democratic governors alike said Mr. Reagan went much further than they had expected in endorsing their approach to changing the welfare system. A number of them said their states could now begin carrying out the change.

"He agreed to support more of

our program than I thought he would," said Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, a Democrat who is chairman of the National Governors' Association, which is holding its winter meeting here. "I feel much better about the prospects of welfare reform than I did yesterday."

Mr. Clinton said Mr. Reagan had endorsed the first three components of the plan drafted by a committee of governors after a yearlong study. They are:

- A "flexible state-designed work program which accommodates remedial education, training and job placement and experience" for participants in Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the country's largest welfare program, which is financed jointly by the state and federal governments.

- A requirement that all recipients of cash assistance with children aged 3 or more participate in a work program.

the contra leadership. The Illinois Republican suggested that Mr. Reagan promise to delay his request until Sept. 15.

Publisher Joins Rebels

Delegates to the assembly of the United Nicaraguan Opposition unanimously elected the newspaper publisher Pedro Joaquín Chamorro to the three-man directorate, Agence France-Press reported.

He replaces Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, who resigned after the other two directors, Arturo José Cruz and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, accused him of resisting civilian control of the contras.

Ally in House Wants Reagan To Delay Contra Aid Request

By Joanne Ormang
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The minority leader in the House of Representatives, Robert H. Michel, has urged the White House to announce a seven-month moratorium on requesting 1988 military aid for the Nicaraguan rebels to allow a Costa Rican peace proposal to develop.

Many other congressional Republicans, all supporters of the aid, have urged the administration to make some policy shifts to save the program. Several said Monday that officials have been receptive.

Mr. Reagan is expected to request \$105 million in aid for the rebels, known as contras.

Mr. Michel said it would be difficult to move the request through the House because of the Iran arms scandal, the increased Democratic majority, reports of rights abuses by the contras and disunity among

AMERICAN TOPICS

Tougher Energy Standards For Appliances Expected

Strongly backed by environmental and consumer groups and by appliance manufacturers as well, legislation to set national energy efficiency standards for large household appliances has breezed through the Senate, 89-6. It is expected to be approved by the House of Representatives and to be signed by President Ronald Reagan.

Proponents say the measure would save enough energy through the year 2000 to equal the output of 22 nuclear power plants. Mr. Reagan had opposed the idea earlier as an intrusion on the free market and so had manufacturers.

The New York Times reports that the manufacturers reversed their position when consumer and environmental groups persuaded the state legislatures of New York, California and Massachusetts to adopt appliance efficiency standards, requiring reductions of 8 percent or 9 percent of the electricity consumed by appliances such as air conditioners, heat pumps, stoves and refrigerators. Ten other states have legislation pending.

Jeffrey H. Joseph, a vice president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said, "If you're a major manufacturer and distribu-

tor of products in interstate commerce and have to be worried about conflicting regulations not only of the 50 states but also of local jurisdictions, you have a nightmare."

Short Takes

Appraisers are questioning the value of a stone bought for \$10 by Roy Whetstone, a Texas gemstone broker, and initially valued by one dealer at \$2.28 million. That dealer, Lawrence A. Ward of Fallbrook, California, has been expelled from the American Gem Society following complaints that he had inflated appraisals. John Sampson White, gem curator at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, told the Los Angeles Times that the stone was not the world's largest star sapphire but "an insignificant stone." Ely Rosen, a gem appraiser, said: "I don't think six figures can enter into the conversation. I think the difficulty would be in the five figures." Experts say whatever the stone brings may result more from the publicity about it than from its intrinsic worth.

Warren E. Burger says he had other reasons for resigning as chief justice of the United States last fall than running the bicentennial commission of the U.S. Constitution. "I didn't give up that job to do



Roy Whetstone, a Texas gem broker, displays the disputed stone.

Spotted by Mary Greenberg of Queens, New York, in the murder-mystery section of a Forest Hills bookstore, and correctly placed under C, for James Fenimore Cooper. The New York Times says, was a single copy of his classic of the American frontier, "The Deerslayer."

Duke University Finds Grant Has Large Strings Attached

Duke University in North Carolina is having second thoughts about accepting \$20 million pledged two months ago by Disque D. Deane, a New York financier. At the time, the university's president, Keith H. Brodie, called it a "landmark gift," the biggest single donation since Duke was established in 1838.

But Mr. Deane has said his pledge for an institute to study the future of the human race is contingent not only on Duke's raising a matching amount but also on giving Mr. Deane a role in screening potential faculty members for the institute. Mr. Brodie said he, like many students and faculty members, is having second thoughts about Mr. Deane's grant. "I don't think he should dictate the field" of study, Mr. Brodie said, "or the people to carry out the mandate."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Condoms Are Gaining New Clientele: Single Women

By Michael Gross
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The women who gathered for dinner late last month were all single New Yorkers in their 20s and 30s — a magazine writer, a photographer, a fashion designer and a makeup artist. One of the participants called it a "girls' night out" of Mexican food, margaritas and "girl talk."

But the conversation, she added, had never been like this: It was about condoms.

In the past, they said, on the rare occasions when the topic had come up among the women they knew, it was only in regard to birth control. But this conversation was about controlling AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The disease is spread primarily through sexual intercourse or exchange of blood. About 4 percent of the cases in the United States are thought to have been transmitted through heterosexual sexual relations. That has many sexually active women worried.

The makeup artist, who asked not to be identified, said that to prevent both pregnancy and disease she has been buying condoms for her male partners for five years. She had never discussed their use with anyone but them.

But all that changed following the statement in November by the U.S. surgeon general, C. Everett Koop, that condoms are the best

available safeguard against AIDS transmission, except for abstinence.

"Now," she said, "any time two or more women get together, condoms are a constant topic."

As public discussion of condoms has increased in recent weeks, so have these private conversations.

'AIDS is the No. 1 topic among my single female patients today.'

—Dr. Ann R. Turkel, New York psychiatrist

among single, heterosexual women.

"It's come up often, often, with almost every woman I know," said Andy Logan, a 26-year-old interior designer and architecture student. She added: "It's become almost a panic situation. Everyone seems to be buying condoms. Casual sex is not worth dying for."

"AIDS is the No. 1 topic among my single female patients today," said Dr. Ann R. Turkel, a Manhattan psychiatrist and psychoanalyst. "I'm amazed at the number of women who have no reason to be anxious as of yet, but who express concern."

A few of the women, she said,

have told her "they're not so sure they'd feel comfortable" having sex and not using condoms. But they worry about how to suggest this to the men involved.

"Will he laugh at them and make them feel foolish?" Dr. Turkel said the women wonder. "I have counseled them that no matter how foolish it sounds, they should protect themselves. They have to be comfortable."

In the past, attitudes toward condom use reflected the mores of the era of sexual freedom in the 1960s and '70s.

"I wouldn't do things I did in those days," said the makeup artist. "I felt innocent then. Now it feels like the beginning of time. I consider the repercussions before anything I do."

Sheri Vogt, a public relations agent, said, "This is like the Reformation after the sexual revolution."

These concerns have been sparked by increasing attention in the press to AIDS and the role that condoms can play in preventing the disease, and by recent efforts to advertise and distribute them openly.

Increasingly, condoms are being marketed for women. They are now found in many drugstores next to feminine hygiene products. They are being packaged in pastel-colored boxes, often featuring photographs of couples. And next to such

products as Sheik, Ramses and Trojan are brands called Mentor and Lifesyles.

Manufacturers are seeking alternatives to "the macho, warrior, male-oriented names of the past," said Lewis R. Brenner, senior vice president of Ansell Personal Products, which markets Lifesyles condoms. The reason is that the companies want to encourage women to buy them.

Condom advertising, too, is no longer aimed specifically at men, or at women primarily seeking birth control alternatives. Trojans will now be advertised in such magazines as Ms., The Ladies' Home Journal, Bride's and American Baby.

In recent interviews, many New York women said that because of AIDS, they are now sexually more selective than in the past.

"You think twice before going home with someone," said Holly Schilling, 33, the manager of a Manhattan hair salon. "That wasn't true two years ago."

Although she does not use condoms, because she is monogamous, she added, "if I was in the market, I'd keep them at home in a drawer."

Others, who continue to have active sex lives with various men, say they are now buying, carrying and initiating the use of condoms, or

are considering using them for the first time.

"I don't trust anybody," said Judith, 37, the owner of a small employment agency, who asked that her last name not be used. "I'm cynical about men. Nobody's worth the risk. Who knows who the people they've been with have been with? But I'm not going to give up sex."

Judith, who described herself as alternating between celibacy and promiscuity, keeps a drawerful of condoms in her kitchen.

"I give them to my friends who are celibate and say 'Here, now you can have sex,'" she said.

Women report that buying condoms can be as embarrassing a rite of passage as it has traditionally been for men.

"It's a public admission you're having sex," said Miss Logan.

But Judith said: "The pharmacist and I are best friends now. Every time a new brand comes in, he tells me about them."

The reactions of men toward women who insist on their using condoms tell a great deal about them, the women say.

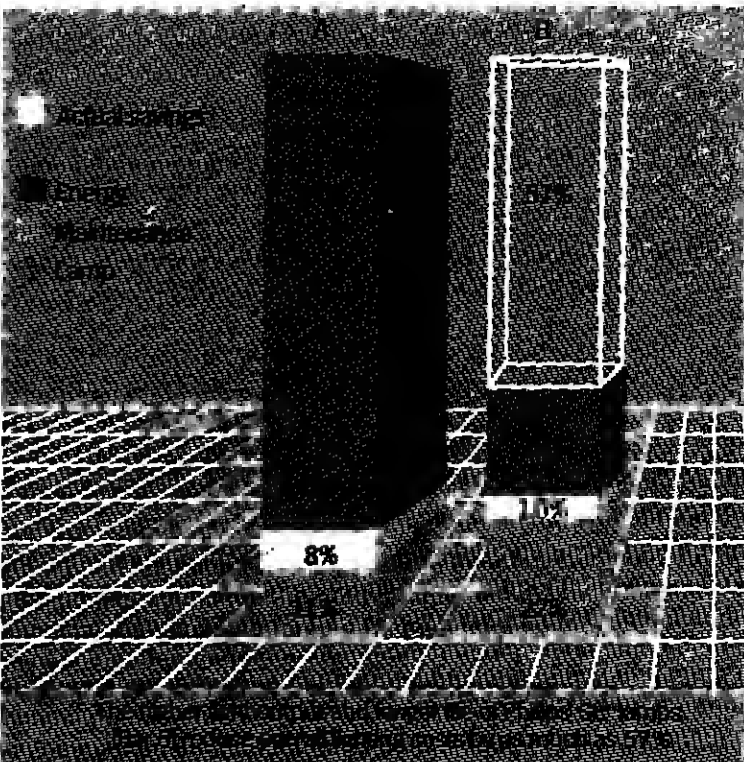
"It separates out the men who love you," said the makeup artist.

"If a guy isn't willing," Rebecca Pailles, a fashion designer, said, "you have to think what kind of guy he is." She reported that a common male reaction is, "Am I going to catch something?"

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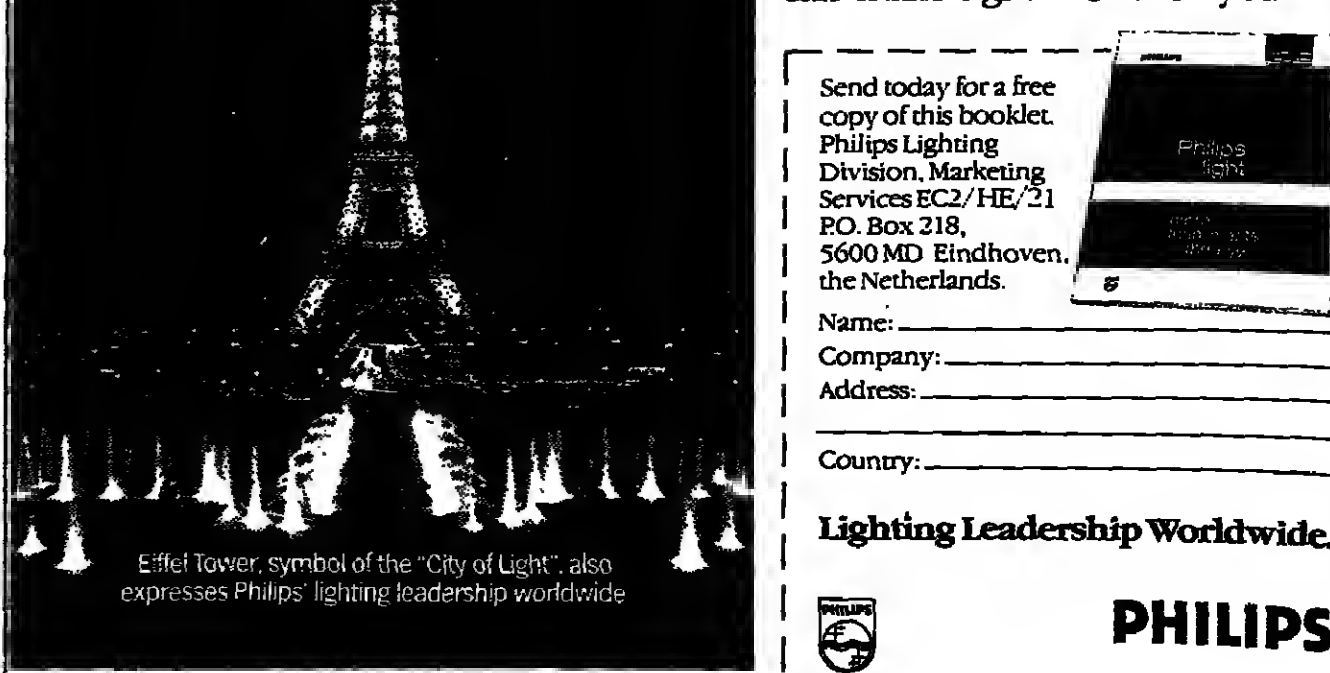
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Is Glasnost Exportable?

It is tempting logic: First, the Soviet Union forced Eastern Europe's nations into becoming small replicas of itself. Now that the Soviets are trying to reshape their own society, they will expect the same of the others. How is the West to read the widely varying reactions of East European leaders to Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms? By remembering that Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe is a fragile concoction of separate states confronting their own dilemmas.

Eastern Europe remains psychologically, economically and politically vital to Moscow. Change must come, Communist leaders recognize, but only if it is carefully limited and controlled. The Soviet empire collapse.

First comes the economic dilemma. Having drawn thrills from their more advanced satellites in better days, the Soviets now find some a drag on their resources. Correcting this requires stimulative and decentralizing tinkering. That is one thing in the relatively torpid Soviet society; it is quite another amid the political and cultural ferment of Eastern Europe.

Politically, too, change in Eastern Europe holds both promise and dangers. The Soviets like to foster ties between Eastern and Western Europe as a means of breaking down anti-Soviet sentiments in the West. Yet they fret over the powerful lure of the West. And they fret about clamping

down and once again alienating the West. The responses of East European leaders have been as varied as their histories. Hungary's leaders, having pioneered reforms like the ones Mr. Gorbachev now pursues, understandably show some enthusiasm. Poland, whose leadership was recently the region's least secure and is now the most, supports Mr. Gorbachev most strongly.

Czechoslovakia, having experienced the Prague Spring of 1968 and then brutal repression, now rails most fervently against change. East Germany's economy is especially important to the East bloc and needs revitalization. It is no surprise, however, that its confident leaders tout their own reforms over any suggested by a Russian.

Mr. Gorbachev's experiments hit Eastern Europe at a particularly unsettling time. Most of its leaders are aging. Succession is in doubt. Lacking wide public acceptance, these leaders have used economic growth to gain badly needed backing. Yet for credibility, they also need some semblance of independence from Moscow.

Such is the delicate and complex world over which Mr. Gorbachev's reforms loom. No wonder each East European leader gropes for his own response. No wonder that within such a fragile structure the winds of change feel threatening.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Costa Rica's Worthy Idea

Efforts in Washington to manage or redirect U.S. policy in Central America too often pass over initiatives in the region. But now there is a small local glimmer that those engaged in the Washington policy should follow closely. It consists of the interest now being expressed, by Sandinist-ruled Nicaragua as well as by the region's small democracies, in a compromise political proposal offered by Costa Rica.

Ideally, the Sandinists would sit down with the external resistance and internal opposition and work out a settlement. But the Marxists of the Sandinist leadership have refused to accept the contras as interlocutors, and the contras have been unable to fight their way either to Managua or to a table. The recent strenuous efforts by the Reagan administration to make the contras leadership more acceptable to a skeptical Congress may help keep their funding alive for a while, but these efforts leave the main force of the resistance in the command of men whose commitment to democracy and human rights is suspect in the United States and in Nicaragua, too. In four years, the Contadora countries have been unable to move their comprehensive peace proposals from paper to the ground.

This is the impasse that Costa Rica is trying to break. As a fragile and unarmed democratic neighbor of Nicaragua, it has a

surpassing national interest in containing the struggle. This translates into readiness to take the chance of offering Managua easier terms. Instead of expecting the Sandinists to work out their political differences with the contras, Costa Rica asks them to open a dialogue with the small legal internal parties. The Sandinists' incentive would be to gain a cease-fire and a cutoff of American sponsorship of the contras.

This proposal cuts across the all-out effort of the administration and of many contras to oust the Sandinists. It cannot be tested if U.S. support of the contras' military operations continues unabated. And of course it cannot by itself guarantee good faith by the Sandinists; diligent hemispheric follow-up would be essential.

The proposal, however, fits the realistic Contadora strategy to proceed by turning down the military heat and starting up some process in which Nicaragua's democrats would have more political space than the prevailing condition of war and siege allows them. The democratic wing of the resistance is interested. That the Sandinists, after rejecting Costa Rica's initiative, later agreed to attend a Central American summit meeting on it in May, is a sign the region cannot ignore. It is not as though the administration had a better idea.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Go Slowly With Stealth

The U.S. Air Force has three kinds of strategic bombers—one in the hand, one in the bush and one in the wild blue yonder. There are B-52s, the newest frames of which were built in 1962. There is the new B-1 now coming on line but plagued with problems; fixing them could cost \$3 billion or more. And there is the Stealth or Advanced Technology Bomber, due in the 1990s, whose only certain feature is its daunting cost.

Strategic bombers have features not shared by land- and sea-based missiles, like the ability to be recalled and to hit movable targets. Such capabilities are important in national security, but the air force has found finding a successor to the B-52.

The Carter administration canceled the first version of the B-1, planning to rely on B-52s equipped with cruise missiles until the Stealth bomber came on line. The Reagan administration viewed the cancellation as a symbol of its predecessor's weakness and resurrected the plane as the B-1B, rushing it into production.

The air force assumed it knew enough about the initial design that it could build and test the plane concurrently. But as noted by Les Aspin, the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, the new B-1B is a substantially different plane with a variety of problems. Its offensive and defensive electronics jam each other. Its terrain-following radar sees mountains

where none exist. The air force asserts these are routine teething problems with easy fixes. Even if so, the B-1's defensive avionics may no longer outmatch the improved Soviet air defenses. And worse problems may yet surface; the test program will not be completed until 1990, two years after the last bomber has been built.

These drawbacks have been seized on by the proponents of the Stealth bomber. Their solution is to rush into production with their radar-defying aircraft, which is said to loom no larger than a bird on enemy radar. The lesson of the B-1 teaches just the opposite. The Stealth depends on exotic technology. It is a high-cost, high-risk plane in which payload and countermeasures seem to have been traded off for an uncertain penetrating capability.

There is every reason to move slowly with the Stealth. The B-52s, though elderly and less able to penetrate Soviet airspace, have a continuing usefulness as standoff platforms from which to launch cruise missiles far outside Soviet territory and air defenses. Investing \$28 billion to resurrect the B-1B was probably a mistake, but the 100-plane fleet is now substantially paid for. It is worth spending another \$3 billion to try fixing it. These two types of bomber should afford time enough for the air force to make sure the next is a winner.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Real Tragedy for Americans
American television viewers may catch glimpses of their chief crackling over the White House lawn or delivering a few well-rehearsed words to carefully selected audiences. But little action, and less authority, flows from him. Donald Regan, the White House chief of staff, is under imminent sentence of the sack. In a sense it is all black farce. But do not underestimate the tragedy: real tragedy, now, as the Reagan sunshine that made so many Americans feel good about themselves disappears. Greater tragedy, potentially, as the superpower of the West faces two years of embolism. Mr. Reagan—shades of Nixon—has retreated into the mist of disillusionment. But, unlike Mr. Nixon, he has no Alexander

Haig at his elbow, knitting together the days of crisis. He has only Donald Regan packing his bags very, very slowly.

—The Guardian (London).

The Worry About Paris
It is difficult to get excited about the outcome of the Paris meeting between leading finance ministers. It is true that all the participants, bar the Italians, ended up rather pleased with themselves.

But the worry about Paris is that little substantive progress was made in developing permanent mechanisms for economic cooperation. The agreement to agree is no substitute for concrete reforms and more domestic measures to correct imbalances.

—The Financial Times (London).

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OPINION This Reagan Ally Can Advance Arms Control

By Dimitri K. Simes

WASHINGTON—Unless the Reagan administration quickly puts its arms control act together, time may soon run out for an agreement with the Soviet Union. Just a year is left before the low presidential caucuses, and an election campaign is hardly conducive to serious negotiations.

More than the prospect of arms reductions and President Reagan's legacy as peacekeeper is at stake. Whatever one thinks about the sincerity of Mikhail Gorbachev's disarmament rhetoric, he has demonstrated a penchant for using Washington's arms control confusion to make inroads in the United States and in Western Europe. To allow the general secretary to occupy the high moral ground uncontested would be costly.

The real choice for Mr. Reagan may well be not between an arms deal and the vigorous pursuit of the Strategic Defense Initiative but rather between negotiated control of strategic weapons and control imposed by Congress. There is little doubt that the new Democratic majority in both houses, together with its moderate Republican allies, will be reluctant to fund new nuclear and space military programs unless the administration is seen to be pursuing arms control in earnest.

It is also clear that doubts regarding the U.S. commitment to seek an accord with Moscow are detrimental to the cohesion of the Atlantic alliance. Americans skeptical about arms control are entitled to consider such congressional and West European perspectives misapprehended. But these perspectives cannot be ignored.

Moreover, at a point during his two remaining years in office will the president have greater leverage in bargaining with the Soviet Union. Both Mr. Reagan's political clout and the Soviets' fear that in the absence of an agreement he would be able to put them at a strategic disadvantage will diminish as his term comes to an end. And Mr. Gorbachev will certainly not offer compensation for weapons systems detailed in the process of American political infighting.

Fortunately, the Soviet leader seems to be genuinely interested in concluding an agreement with Mr. Reagan. That is not because Moscow is prepared to scale down its global involvement. On the contrary, everything we know about Mr. Gorbachev suggests that he sees his task as turning the Soviet Union into a great modern power. Unlike his predecessors, he appreciates that political and military utility of nuclear weapons is increasingly limited by their own overall capability. Like his predecessors, he has a healthy respect for U.S. technology and is eager to avoid an unpredictable and expensive competition in new weapons.

Moscow is uncertain who will succeed Mr. Reagan, how long it would take the new man to prepare new arms control positions and whether he would be able to deliver Senate ratification of agreements he signs. The Kremlin's experts on America want to co-opt Mr. Reagan personally and, by association, the conservative movement into the arms control process. The rationale: If Mr. Reagan leaves the White House without concluding a deal with the Soviets, his consistency could



Richard Nixon—Drawn by Lurie.

not succeed in developing a strategically sensible and politically attractive arms control package. The State and Defense departments continue to neutralize each other's initiatives rather than to work in concert. The new national security adviser, Frank Carlucci, is experienced, judicious and has recruited a competent staff. But he has had little luck in disciplining the feuding administration's heavyweights and, more important, giving a conceptual framework to the administration's thinking on arms control.

The lack of new flexibility on arms control in the general secretary's recent speech at the international disarmament conference in Moscow indicates that the Politburo has adopted a wait-and-see approach to bargaining with Mr. Reagan. Private-

ly, the Soviet Union expresses fear that additional concessions would, as in the past, be interpreted by the president as a sign of weakness justifying further pressure on the "evil empire."

To break an arms control deadlock, Mr. Reagan needs first to set realistic targets and second to use unorthodox diplomatic techniques. The administration has to accept that understandings reached in Reykjavik about the complete elimination of ballistic missiles and intermediate-range systems in Europe would disproportionately damage America's strategic posture and generate unnecessary anxieties inside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Yet time is too short and the wounds inflicted in Reykjavik too fresh to sign a comprehensive agreement that would truly serve U.S. interests. Accordingly, it makes sense to focus American efforts on cuts in intermediate-range forces as well as in the numbers and yield of nuclear tests. As for central strategic forces—both offensive and defensive—general guidelines to negotiators are the most that can be completed during the Reagan tenure.

Mr. Reagan's record hardly encourages the belief that even that much could be accomplished without a real change in the administration's decision-making and negotiating procedures. To call upon him at this point to offer a different style of leadership would surely be futile.

One solution would be to appoint a prominent intermediary between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, Paul Nitze, a senior arms adviser to Secretary of State George Shultz, is an obvious possibility. But nobody at the subcabinet level enjoys sufficient presidential confidence, enough independent clout and enough access to Mr. Gorbachev to be suitable. Most outsiders would be unacceptable to one or more of the cabinet members.

Thus, it may make sense to bring Richard Nixon to the rescue. The secretaries of State, Defense and the national security adviser all have worked for him. He has no political ambitions of his own. Mr. Reagan frequently seeks his counsel and seems to be comfortable with him on a personal level. Mr. Gorbachev and his top foreign policy assistant, the former ambassador in the United States, Anatoli Dobrynin, are reported to be among the former president's fans. And if Mr. Nixon tried to get a deal and failed, his effort would provide the Reagan administration with an alibi.

There may be other candidates and other approaches to avoid a politically crippling arms control deadlock—as well as the less likely but even more disturbing danger of an ill-conceived agreement harmful to the Western strategy of deterrence. But business as usual will not do.

The writer is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

The World's Future Is Not Just a Superpower Affair

By Edmund J. Osmańczyk

THE history of contemporary Europe and the world begins with the summit meeting at Yalta in February 1945 and ends with the summit in Reykjavik in October 1986. Everything before Yalta belongs to the irretrievable past of Europe; everything after Reykjavik promises Europe and the world new horizons of development, for which, I dare say, Europe and the superpowers are unprepared.

Yalta imposed on the world the beginning of an era of compulsory nuclear peace and the new universalism of the United Nations.

This Yalta division of the world, which was already anarchic in the 1940s, came to an end in Reykjavik, when the bone of contention between the superpowers ceased to be Europe and the globe but became outer space.

To America, it matters little whether lasers have a realistic chance of making space a military testing ground. But this vision has become a real element in the political game because it can accelerate U.S. development and widen the technological distance between the superpowers.

The Soviet side is well aware of the stakes. In Reykjavik it proposed specific concessions in Europe that for 40 years had been stubbornly excluded from real negotiations. The demilitar-

ization of all Europe to the end of this century under annual international control on the ground, from the air and from space, is something new.

At the same time, the Soviet side desires multilateral cooperation between the two European economic communities: the European Community and COMECON.

The Soviet side, however, very reluctantly agreed to bilateral agreements between the EC bloc and each COMECON member. In the long run this would create cooperation between the two systems to narrow the development gap between the parts of Europe split at Yalta.

The division of Europe, which was justified on the grounds of the security of the great powers, has ceased to have any value for peace. To the contrary, it is dangerous not only because of the militarily excessive militarization (Pershing-2 and SS-20 missiles) on both sides of the Elbe, but also because of disproportionate in the development of Europe, with one flourishing to the Atlantic and the other sullying to the Urals.

Here we come to the crux of the matter. Can the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states take part in the

space arms race? Of course they can, but at such great cost to the standard of living of their citizens that this will become dangerous for Europe and for the entire world.

With a system in which technological progress in armaments remains a state secret for decades before being directed to help the people, Moscow's keeping up with the arms race will give the world nothing but tension. A further complication is that within the Soviet system, there are societies that for centuries were tightly controlled by central authority and others that have pluralistic experiences like those of Western Europe.

Despite great centralization of power over 40 years, the organization of the Warsaw Pact states is still quite diverse socially. With universal, centralized imposed belt-tightening, the intervention of Warsaw Pact forces in one or several countries from the Elbe to the Bug might become necessary, like what happened in Czechoslovakia.

There is only one logical conclusion: to stop the arms race. This is not a matter for one power, but at least two, or, as I believe, for all of the official atomic powers in the United Nations and the unofficial ones all

Time to Shift the Story out of Manila

By James Clad

MANILA—Two months into 1987, Asia's biggest "story," the Philippines, still commands the front-page space it seized a year ago. And why not? It has rolled on dramatically since Ferdinand Marcos's ill-judged decision late in 1985 to hold a "snap" election.

Much has happened: Mr. Marcos's departure and Corason Aquino's triumph; coup attempts, some of them comic-opera, others not; pro- and anti-government demonstrations; the vote for a new constitution; the coming and going of a ceasefire with the Communists.

Foreign correspondents sometimes see themselves moving within a shifting stage set in Manila. Turn one corner and a procession of "Marcos loyalists" struts past. Turn another, and the red flags of a leftist rally hover into sight.

It all adds up to punchy prose and good TV. Yet beneath the flood

of images some doubts have arisen about the repute flowing from this complicated country in 56 million people and 7,000 islands. Many of these doubts come from local critics of "Manila-centrism."

On this issue at least, both old-style "traditional" politicians and rural revolutionaries can agree: In reporting from the Philippines, the countryside too often takes a back seat to capital city shenanigans.

Some say the reporting has been badly lopsided. They emphasize that this country remains an intensely regional archipelago despite efforts beginning in Spanish times to run a tightly centralized system. They say the grossest looting by public officials invariably happens when too much power is centralized in Manila, when greed normally re-

strained at the local level runs riot over a national sway.

Conservative local politicians want to turn the clock back to an earlier era when prominent families ran local fiefdoms with a type of benevolent feudalism. This may be one reason why they welcomed Mr. Marcos's ouster a year ago Wednesday—not as a revolution but as restoration of a more genial political system. The reimposition of a U.S.-style, two-house congress with an executive presidency, in this view, marks the first step back to the familiar form of politics in the 1930s, 1950s and 1960s.

Now what is needed, these people say, is the context. In this also, they will shortly have their way. Elections for both the new Philippine congress (May 11) and for thousands of local government jobs (Aug. 24) will soon shift attention to local and regional power plays.

Besides the 24 senate seats (representing nationally), 250 house of representatives seats are up for grabs. And in the local polls, something like 73 governorships, 60 mayoralties and 1,500 township mayors jobs are being advertised back to the rough-and-tumble Philippine electoral arena.

The ending of the 60-day ceasefire with communist rebels also promises to shift attention back to the provinces, where fighting and agitation will resume anew. The insurgents firmly believe their revolution will end when the countryside closes in on the "parasitic city."

After a year and a half of a spotlighted Manila, therefore, the trend may be going back to "regional basics." Moral: Look for a good story while you can in Manila, but look for the real story in the provinces.

The contributor, a Polish writer who lives in Warsaw, was a member of the Polish Parliament from 1957 to 1985 and is currently president of the Polish Copyright Association. He provided this manuscript to an American friend in Washington last year. It first appeared in The Washington Post.



The writer is Manila bureau chief for the Far Eastern Economic Review. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

An Ideology For a Party In the Need

By Nicholas Lemann

WASHINGTON—No doubt at some Republican county dinner somewhere, the Democrats are still being exhortated as the party of "tax and tax, spend and spend"—that is, as the party that gets its votes not by doing the right thing and appealing to the best self of the electorate, but by buying off a majority of the voters by inventing a federal program from which they can benefit. President Reagan scolded this note somewhat in vetoing the Clean Water Act, and even most Democratic thinkers these days agree that the party needs to get away from "interest-group liberalism."

Everyone knows that conservative Republicans made it from the dark days of 1964 to the triumphs of 1980 and 1984 mainly by inventing populist conservatism and so attracting blue-collar and Southern voters. But it is also true that, if you want to look at his policies in the cynical program-buying-votes way, Mr. Reagan has not wasted his back on the people who elected him. The poor, whose share of the federal pie has shrunk, did not vote for Mr. Reagan; the beneficiaries of the spending that has gone up under the president—defense, interest payments on national debt, Social Security—are a more Republican crowd.

Every ideology becomes corrupted to some extent after a long period in power. Populist conservatism—or Reaganism, anyway—has already arrived at a de facto ethic of tax and tax, spend and spend. In 1988 it might wind up explicitly embracing the federal-dollars-for-votes mode of politics, at which point it would become difficult to recall that so long ago, or so conservative about it.

An early sign of this was a recent article by Irving Kristol in The Wall Street Journal, in which he called for a new Republican "social agenda" that would consist of raising Social Security payments and allowing the elderly to be eligible for Social Security no matter how high their income.

As justification, he made a feeble gesture in the direction of need, saying it is a shame that 10 percent of the elderly have to live on welfare rather than Social Security. (Presumably it is not a shame that the people on welfare who are not elderly have to live on it.) But mostly his argument was that the elderly have shown themselves capable of political gratitude; and if we Republicans do not spend the money, it will be spent by congressional liberals in any case, on less worthy programs, and to their own political benefit. In other words, we had better spend this money on our people before they spend it on their people. Only focus liberals such as Mr. Kristol know how cynical the money really is.

Does Mr. Reagan, another former liberal, think this way? Likely not. On Social Security in particular, his behavior has been that of a lifelong nonbeliever who has learned to keep his mouth shut because of the potential political consequences. He has always been too practical to prefer ideological purity to success.

But the next Republican nominee, if it is not Jack Kemp, will be somebody who deep inside does not have Mr. Reagan's power of faith over facts. Therefore the Kristoline approach—interest-group conservatism—could be the order of the day. While the Democratic nominee makes an acceptance speech full of references not to groups but to "the American family," the Republican might be pledging not to cut defense, not to cut Social Security or Medicare, not to raise taxes and even, if it looks like another former liberal, think this way? Likely not. On Social Security in particular, his behavior has been that of a lifelong nonbeliever who has learned to keep his mouth shut because of the potential political consequences. He has always been too practical to prefer ideological purity to success.

There is an alternative to this dilemma for the Republicans: Run on foreign policy. Not matter who the nominee are, it is a certainty the Democrat will be more détente-ish than the Republican; more inclined to take Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms at face value, less inclined to help the contras. With just a bit of skill, the Republican position can be presented in a way that is stirring but does not make the political enemies that taking on almost any tough domestic issue would.

A powerful nation's maintenance of its position in the world is not a trivial matter. But history also turns on how societies do at maintaining themselves. America's most pressing problems now are domestic, and the solutions probably are not of the nobly-loves variety. It would be a shame if the next presidential candidates, knowing this, should choose to ignore them.

The writer is a national correspondent for The Atlantic. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Attack at Beirut

PARIS—Official telegrams received by the French government from Beirut [on Feb. 24] gave the following account of the bombardment. Two Italian warships appeared before the port of Beirut [on the night of Feb. 23]. At daybreak the commander of the two vessels informed the Governor of the town that he demanded that a Turkish gunboat and a destroyer anchored in the port should be handed over before 9 A.M. The Governor having failed to satisfy this demand, the bombardment of the port was begun. The gunboat was sunk and the destroyer torpedoed, but was only slightly damaged. The Italian warships afterwards put to sea. Great excitement prevails in the town, and demonstrations have taken place against foreigners.

BEIRUT—Reuters reported that 60 persons were killed [in the bombing].

1937: No Snake Tonight

TOPEKA—Kansas campaigning for freedom to eat rattlesnake meat met defeat [on Feb. 24] when the judiciary committee of the legislature killed the Muir bill which would have repealed the 33-year-old law forbidding the consumption of reptiles in the state. The old law was the result of the wave of anti-reptile sentiment which swept Kansas during the entertainments of Bozo-the-Snake-Eater in the gay twenties. It barred not only snake and reptile-eating exhibitions but even home-cooked snake banquets. Representative Muir, Democratic legislator from Harper County, recently introduced a bill which would repeal the old act. His bill also provided for the rescinding of measures forbidding betting on elections, horse racing on highways, sports on Sunday, baseball games on Memorial Day and other blue laws.

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Aquino Marks Revolt By Urging Army to Defend Democracy

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino, speaking Wednesday on the anniversary of last year's revolt, praised the military for its role in toppling President Ferdinand E. Marcos, but she urged the army to turn its attention to protecting the country's democracy.

The military's refusal to turn against the people was a feat worthy of admiration, said Mrs. Aquino, whose campaign for the presidency last year galvanized a nation in opposition to Mr. Marcos's authoritarian rule.

"You discovered the dictator in obedience to the higher call of freedom," Mrs. Aquino said, "and for that, you will be rewarded."

On Feb. 22 last year, a small faction of the military announced it was withdrawing support from Mr. Marcos and recognizing Mrs. Aquino as the winner of the presidential election. At the urging of Cardinal Jaime Sin, the powerful Archbishop of Manila, more than a million citizens surrounded the two military camps, the rebels controlled and blocked government tanks from entering.

Four days later, under mounting military defections and pressure from U.S. officials, Mr. Marcos fled to Hawaii in exile. He left behind a powerful military establishment demoralized after years of acting as his personal security force, but also highly politicized after the success of the anti-Marcos rebellion.

Since the revolt, some factions in the military have considered the army a kingmaker of the civilian government that keeps Mrs. Aquino off balance under the constant threat of a coup.

"Our people turned to defend your lives," Mrs. Aquino said during a flag-raising ceremony at Camp Aguinaldo, site of the rebellion. "It is now your part to defend their freedom."

Vice President Salvador H. Laurel was more blunt in his speech largely directed at the military.

Mr. Laurel said one of the lessons of the revolution was that "the military must always uphold civilian rule and must never wrest power for themselves." The revolution, he said, demonstrated "a reversal of roles," since "survival of the military depended on the people."

As a symbolic measure of the government's partial success in gaining control of the military, most of the key figures who led last year's revolt were absent from Wednesday festivities.

One was Juan Ponce Enrile, Mr. Marcos's defense minister whose defection triggered the rebellion.

The clique of young middle-level officers who supported Mr. Enrile and were the core of the revolt, were absent as well. They were once akin to cult heroes here, appearing on posters with machine guns blazing. But they have been largely discredited and neutralized after being implicated in several anti-Aquino coup conspiracies.

Mr. Enrile's rapid shift to the political sidelines and the neutralization of the young officers that backed him are perhaps the most visible political change here one year after the revolution.

The speeches Wednesday by Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Laurel were part of a long day of street celebrations to mark the first anniversary of Mr. Marcos's departure. The days events included five helicopters flying overhead, a parachute jump exhibition, and songs by the American folk trio, Peter, Paul, and Mary.

Flood and Avalanche Toll Is 88 in Soviet Georgia

MOSCOW — Floods, avalanches and landslides due here killed 88 people and caused widespread destruction since the start of the year in Soviet Georgia, the republic's government leader, Otar E. Cherkedia, said.

He was quoted by the newspaper Selskaya Zhizn on Wednesday as saying 20,000 people had been evacuated from areas where heavy snowfalls, followed by warm spells, caused avalanches and flooding.

Aquino's Flexibility Slows Rebel Momentum

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

MANILA — The Reagan administration's year-old gamble that Corason C. Aquino could rally the Philippines against a growing Communist-led insurgency better than Ferdinand E. Marcos appears to be paying off.

Mrs. Aquino has not quelled the revolt, which was an urgent foreign policy problem for Washington a year ago. There are still about 23,500 rebel fighters of the New People's Army in the field.

But the president has succeeded in throwing the rebels off balance, establishing herself in public opinion as a moderate interested in social justice. This has significantly slowed the momentum the rebels had been accruing against the Marcos government over 18 years.

Mr. Marcos fled into exile a year ago Wednesday, after U.S. policy makers exerted pressure on him to yield power. They acted out of concern over Mr. Marcos's ineffectiveness in opposing the rebels, U.S. officials said at the time.

Today, Washington appears reassured by recent changes in leadership in the army and in field operations in the Philippines. While the insurgency is still a source of concern, it appears to have lost much of the urgency that made it a top-priority problem for U.S. officials in February 1986.

Senior Philippine military officials said that there had been a 24-percent decline in violent incidents in the countryside over the past year. They also contended that 343 rebels and 766 of their political workers defected in 1986.

It has been a year in which both the rebels and the army have had to adjust to Mrs. Aquino's middle-of-the-road policies, which emphasize exploring the chances for a peaceful settlement with the rebels while improving the Philippine military's capability to defeat them in the field.

"We have to rethink things," acknowledged Carolina Malay-Ocampo, a top representative of the National Democratic Front, the political arm of the New People's Army. "We have to have new ideas to deal with a new situation."

She added: "Mrs. Aquino seems to have second thoughts about the military option, whereas Marcos would just have gone straight ahead. She says she wants a peace settlement. We have to see. We would never take such statements seriously from Marcos."

Ms. Malay-Ocampo was a member of the rebel delegation that engaged in unsuccessful negotiations with the government while a 60-day cease-fire proposed by Mrs. Aquino was in effect.

The cease-fire ended Feb. 8 and each side appears to be gearing up for a new round of fighting.

But the guerrillas also have decided to encourage surrogate organizations to participate in the political battle for favorable public opinion as a response to Mrs. Aquino's more flexible policies, said Ms. Malay-Ocampo.

"We haven't given up on the option of negotiating a peace settlement," she said. "But we cannot give up the option of the armed struggle either. If we did, they would just kill us."

"They are applying parliamentary struggle and a single struggle simultaneously," Defense Minister Rafael M. Ilic said of the rebels.

He described the government's strategy as "a balanced approach" between political reform and military pressure.

"If you use a soft approach, you can't win them all over," he said. "If you use the hard approach, you can't kill them all. You have to put them under pressure, and be ready to talk."

Since taking over the Defense Department in November, Mr. Ilic has moved quickly to correct many of the shortcomings that U.S. policy makers and others had criticized under Mr. Marcos.

The Marcos administration promoted military officers for their personal loyalty, and gave them money and favors, while failing to supply troops fighting the rebels.

At least 40 generals have been retired in the past year, officers report, and battalions that had been near Manila to protect Mr. Marcos have been moved out.

"We found there was too much money spent on public relations, on intelligence that was not related to combat capability," said Mr. Ilic. "We are spending money on ammunition and on gasoline for helicopters to go after" the rebels.

INQUIRY: Tower Panel Believes Reagan Knew About Iran Arms Sales

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Reagan noted that no one in the audience did so.

At the White House, presidential advisers have been holding a flurry of meetings over the last two days to devise a strategy for dealing with what is expected to be a highly critical report.

Officials said some advisers are telling Mr. Reagan that he has to take a more critical view of the operation and assume greater personal responsibility for its failure.

But other advisers generally agree that, to make a fresh start, the president must remove Donald T. Regan as his chief of staff and appoint a replacement who can command respect on Capitol Hill and in the political world.

Among those mentioned as leading candidates to succeed Mr. Regan are Paul Laxalt, the former Republican senator from Nevada, and Drew Lewis, chairman of Union Pacific Railroad.

An official who took part in a high-level strategy session on Monday summed up the advice given the president this way: "Move on. Move on. We're being consumed by this bloody thing."

Officials familiar with the Tower Commission report said it would stress that when the Iranian initiative was proposed in August 1985, White House officials discussed designing the program so that Mr. Reagan could deny that he had approved it if it ever became public.

The Senate intelligence committee, in its report on the affair last month, said it had received indications of this. But the Tower Commission has received notes taken at one of the first meetings on the program, in August 1985, and they show that participants used the word "deniability," one source said.

Documents presented to the commission also show that Colonel



POLICE BREAK UP SEOUL PROTEST — Opposition militants led by Kim Young-Sam, second from right in front, tried to enter the Seoul headquarters of his Council for the Promotion of Democracy, where they were to hold a rally on Wednesday. Hundreds of police blocked the entrance to the building and detained several people.

BEGUN: Activist Tells of 'Terrible' Solitude in Soviet Jail

(Continued from Page 1)

he was sentenced to seven years in labor camp and five years of internal exile.

He served the first year in a labor camp outside of the city of Perm, near the Ural Mountains, and then was moved in April 1985 to Chistopol, about 85 miles (about 140 kilometers) from Kazan, a city on the Volga River. In addition to political prisoners, Chistopol is reported to house about 1,000 criminals.

Life in prison is much worse than life in the camps, where at least prisoners have contact with each other and can see the whole sky, Mr. Begun said.

In Chistopol, an average cell was kept dimly lit at all hours, too much for sleep and not enough to read, he said. Food was passed through a window in the steel door, called in Russian the "bird feeder." In theory, prisoners in camps and prisons are allowed 1.4 ounces (42 grams) of meat a day. In reality, the meat ration often was a spoonful of gravy, poured over porridge.

Mr. Begun spent 22 months in Chistopol. Of that time, he said, he spent about 200 days in an isolation cell, punished for minor infractions of prison rules arbitrarily interpreted by the authorities.

The cell was smaller and darker than the regular cells. Food rations there were one pound (about half a kilogram) of black bread and salt and hot water twice a day. The bed was a wooden plank that in the daytime folded up against the wall, he said.

Some of the isolation cells were "relatively warm," but others were so cold at night that to sleep, Mr. Begun said, he would run around the cell to keep warm, fall asleep and in an hour wake up from the cold.

According to Mr. Begun, the guards at Chistopol were "very polite" with political prisoners, but the punishment was "very terrible." He said the treatment of criminals was the reverse: "The guards were very rude, but the punishment was soft."

Once, he recalled, a convicted spy was put in his cell, a barren room about eight feet by five feet (about 2.4 meters by 1.5 meters). "It was a means of additional pressure," he said. The man beat him, Mr. Begun said. He showed a scar on his right leg.

was usually for 15 days, he said, but it could be prolonged arbitrarily.

Political prisoners were given work to do in their cells. In Mr. Begun's case, the job was to make nets for shipping and storing vegetables. The norm for prisoners was eight hours of work. Mr. Begun said. He and other political prisoners did not work the full norm out of principle, he said, but they did work about an hour a day.

Any violation of the rules had its price, such as being deprived of the right to buy extra food from the prison store or being deprived of the twice-yearly visit by relatives. But, Mr. Begun said, "the most terrible was solitary confinement."

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Peace Talks Resume on Afghanistan

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Peace talks on Afghanistan resumed Wednesday with both Pakistan and Afghanistan promising a United Nations mediator that they would consider a timetable for withdrawing Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Diego Cordovez, the UN under-secretary-general, said he told leaders of both delegations that they had an opportunity they "should not miss."

The Soviet Union sent troops into Afghanistan in 1979 to help defend the Afghan government from Moslem insurgents. Western estimates put the current Soviet troop presence in Afghanistan at 75,000 to 140,000 men.

Mr. Cordovez said the timetable for the Soviet troop withdrawal was the only question remaining after almost five years of negotiations, which are called "proximity talks" because the delegations meet separately, with Mr. Cordovez shuttling between them.

"If that blank is filled, we will have a settlement," he said, noting that the withdrawal issue remained difficult because both sides deeply distrust each other.

But Mr. Cordovez said that both sides had promised him they would examine the timetable question with an open mind.

At earlier stages of the talks, Afghanistan proposed that the Soviet withdrawal be completed in four years, while Pakistan proposed four months.

Pakistan's negotiating team is led by Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, who arrived to Geneva on Tuesday from Moscow. The visit to the Soviet capital was his second this month.

The trip was part of a flurry of diplomatic activity by Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, the Soviet Union and the United States since the Kabul government proclaimed a program of "national reconciliation" in January. The government offered amnesty to the guerrillas, a proposal to form a coalition government and a cease-fire to take effect Jan. 15.

The rebels rejected the program, and the war has continued.

GORBACHEV: Changes Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

reaction are trying at any price to put a brake on our movement ahead and force us to remain on the rails of military confrontation," he said, blaming the United States for a deadlock in arms control talks.

Mr. Gorbachev emphasized several points by departing from a prepared text released by the official Soviet press agency Tass.

Indicating the intensity of the debate on his proposals for new, more democratic inner-party procedures, he said that a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee last month had been postponed twice before it finally was convened.

"If we had limited ourselves at the plenum merely to stating that we have shortcomings and difficulties, if we had not proposed concrete directions for reorganization," he said, "then little use would have come from this plenum."

Mr. Gorbachev's proposals centered on introducing secret ballots and multiple candidacies for senior party and state offices.

He said many people had wondered before the January plenum if party stalwarts would block the campaign for change.

"Now there is more confidence," Mr. Gorbachev said.

"Democracy is not the opposite of order," he said. "It is one of a higher level, based not on unquestioning obedience and blind performance but on the participation of people in society's affairs with full rights and initiative."

Mr. Gorbachev was greeted with applause from the trade unions when he said the Soviet leadership was determined not to abandon its course, which he described as fully consistent with socialism.

ABM: Talks With Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

dom of Washington's new course, the Kohl statement said that "an essential criterion" for Bonn was whether the U.S. "decisions" were "harmful or beneficial" to the Geneva arms negotiations. It was extremely unusual for Mr. Kohl, usually a loyal supporter of Mr. Reagan, to voice such reservations.

In London, a spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said the prime minister had stressed the need for predictability in arms control so that neither superpower was surprised by decisions taken by the other.

While insisting that the interpretation of the 1972 treaty was a matter for Moscow and Washington to decide, the spokesman said that Britain favored a way of testing of anti-missile systems "that doesn't affect the predictability problem."

A Western diplomat said that Mrs. Thatcher had been informed that Secretary of State George P. Shultz agreed with Mr. Nitz and Mr. Perle on the broad interpretation of the treaty. A considerable part of the discussion was said to have been taken up with the Americans describing the kind of space tests that were contemplated under the broad interpretation.

Mr. Nitz and Mr. Perle are to visit Paris, Brussels, the Hague and Rome.

France has traditionally regarded the ABM treaty as the most important arms agreement between Moscow and Washington.

The French fear that, if the two superpowers eventually move to deploy anti-missile systems, their own independent nuclear deterrent could be rendered meaningless.

Reward Posted For Hotel Parrot Seized in Beirut

Reuters

NICOSIA — A British journalist offered a reward on Wednesday if gunmen who looted the Commodore Hotel in West Beirut returned its best known resident, Coco, the parrot that alarmed the unwary with imitations of incoming shells.

"That parrot survived 10 years of warfare and I want it back," Chris Drake said in a written statement.

Mr. Drake offered 10,000 Lebanese pounds (about \$100) to whoever returned the grey African parrot, which could also whistle the opening bars of Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony" and of "La Marseillaise."

The Commodore, a West Beirut landmark and haven for a generation of foreign journalists covering fighting in Lebanon, closed Tuesday for good. It was looted and badly damaged last week in fighting between Moslem militias.

2 Albanians Swim to Greece

The Associated Press

CORFU, Greece — Two young Albanian men swam more than 10 hours in chilly waters to this northwestern Greek island seeking political asylum, the police said Wednesday. The Albanians, aged 18 and 22, used inner tubes to swim at least eight miles (13 kilometers) Tuesday across a narrow strait dividing Greece and Albania.

Lisbon Dockers End Action

Reuters

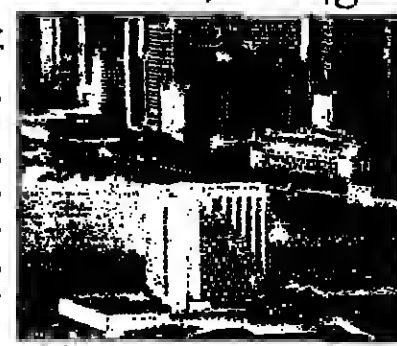
LISBON — Lisbon's port workers on Wednesday ended a 10-day work slowdown that had delayed cargo handling and forced some vessels to go to other ports, port and union officials said.

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DENG: Experts Say He May Have Lost Grip on Power

(Continued from Page 1)

the declining power of the Politburo, which in theory is the most powerful body in China.

"They held an enlarged meeting of the Politburo to get rid of Hu," the analyst said. "The majority at the meeting was non-Politburo members. Why did they do this? The answer is the Politburo is not strong, the power was elsewhere."

China watchers in Hong Kong cited several developments, among others, to support their view that Mr. Deng was under attack:

- The call last summer for political change, which was identified with Mr. Deng and Mr. Hu, was discussed in September at a preparatory meeting before a plenary session of the Central Committee, but no action was taken.
- China's newspapers carried a previously unpublished speech last week that Mr. Deng delivered in 1962 at a conference to criticize the policies of the Great Leap Forward in 1958 and 1959. Mr. Deng attacked the misguided economic policies of Mao Zedong and called for collective leadership in the party.
- "They are using his words against him," a Chinese analyst said. "By choosing this speech to publish, they are attacking his economic policies the way he attacked Mao's policies."
- The official Chinese press has sounded a clarion call for China to produce more grain. Analysts in

Hong Kong saw this as an implicit attack on Mr. Deng's rural policies because it would mean a strengthening of central planning in state agriculture. "Grain, grain, grain," one analyst said. "That means an attack on the peasants in the countryside who are growing other things so they make more money."

- Despite the assurance from Mr. Zhao that the campaign against "bourgeois liberalism" would be confined to the party, Chinese military declared that the campaign would permeate the armed forces, the analysts said.
- Publishers, theaters, film studios and artists also have been admonished to watch the political soundness of their work.

North often misrepresented official foreign policy positions when he discussed them with others outside the administration.

The officials said the role of Colonel North and he advise the president received from Admiral Poindester will form key parts of the commission's report as an example of how Mr. Reagan was ill-served by some senior aides. The White House has said from the outset of the controversy that the president was victimized by his aides.

But the report is also expected to show that Mr. Reagan was at times too detached from foreign policy deliberations and the carrying out of some policies.

Although the committee had no precise records of the frequent briefings, there were indications that Mr. Reagan offered limited contributions and did not always pay close attention, the officials said.

They said that the commission had records showing that Vice

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Soviet Accuses U.S. Of Blocking Progress On Anti-Missile Treaty

GENEVA—A senior Soviet negotiator accused the United States on Tuesday of blocking progress on an arms agreement by insisting on a permissive interpretation of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty in order to allow the development of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative for a space-based anti-missile defense system.

Alexei A. Obukhov, the deputy head of the Soviet delegation at the U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear weapons and arms in space, said that Washington had proposed formally in Geneva that a broad interpretation of the ABM treaty be recognized by both sides.

The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, first made the accusation last week, prompting a denial by Washington that such a proposal was made.

"While controversy on that subject goes on," Mr. Obukhov said at a news conference, the Reagan administration "has already formally proposed at the Geneva negoti-

ations that this interpretation be legalized."

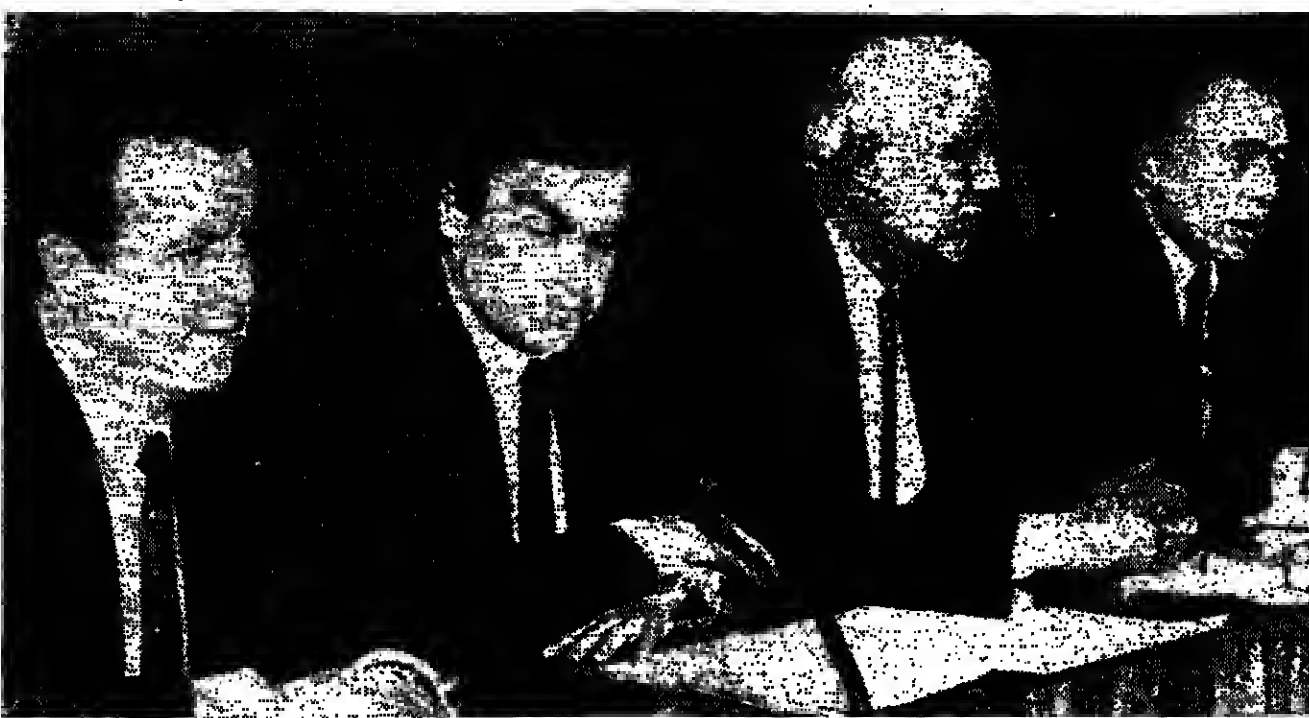
The United States immediately denied the allegation in a written statement that accused the Soviet Union of seriously misleading the press "either inadvertently or by design."

The U.S. statement said the impression created by the Soviet proposal was that the U.S. delegation in recent days had presented a new proposal embodying the broad interpretation of the ABM treaty was wrong. It said that the United States had repeatedly made clear to the Soviet Union since October 1985 "that in our view the broad interpretation is unjustified and legally correct."

Under a broad interpretation, the U.S. administration could proceed with tests of certain systems of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Several U.S. allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have expressed concern about a possible U.S. move to adopt such an interpretation of the ABM treaty, which sharply restricted missile defense systems.

The Reagan administration has argued that technologies unknown when the treaty was signed, such as space-based lasers, are exempt from the pact. But it has never adopted this position formally.



Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, second from right, and coalition partners met Tuesday on tax rates.

TAX: Bonn Coalition Agrees to a Reduction in Personal, Corporate Rates

(Continued From Page 1)

port drop, but was insufficient to spark growth.

Mr. Kohl's conservative coalition has made tax reform one of the mainstays of its economic policy. After taking power from the Social Democrats in 1982, the alliance of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, the Christian Social Union headed by Premier Franz Josef

Strauss of Bavaria and the Free Democratic Party pushed through a 19 billion DM package of tax cuts.

The first phase of those reforms went into effect in 1986, while the second step, totaling about 10 billion DM, was scheduled to be implemented in 1988.

But the coalition, which was re-elected on Jan. 25 for another four-year term, although with a reduced

majority, had a more difficult time agreeing on further reforms.

The Christian Democrats' labor wing opposed proposals by the Christian Social Union and the Free Democrats for cuts in the top corporate tax rates.

The opposition was led by Employment Minister Norbert Blum, who contended that the public would view such a move as favoring the rich, a perception that he felt could hurt the Christian Democrats in state elections scheduled for April, May and September.

But representatives of West German business lobbied for lower corporate and personal income tax rates. About 90 percent of West German companies are small or

medium-sized concerns that pay the top rate of income tax, rather than corporate taxes.

The proposed cuts fall short of those mentioned in the heat of the campaign, when some politicians suggested the top personal income tax rate be cut to 50 percent or lower.

"That just wasn't realistic," said a board member of a leading West German bank. "To cut taxes that much would cause some changes in our country's social net and the West German people do not want that."

Economists generally were uncertain whether the tax-reduction proposals would provide a real boost to domestic demand.

General Lansdale, 79, U.S. Counterinsurgency Expert in Vietnam, Dies

WASHINGTON — Edward G. Lansdale, an air force officer who was a pioneer counterinsurgency expert and close adviser to leaders of the Philippines and South Vietnam, died Monday at 79.

General Lansdale, who had been suffering from a heart ailment, died in his sleep at his home in McLean, Virginia, near Washington. He retired from the air force as a major general in 1963.

Adviser in Philippines

A dashing Californian, General Lansdale is widely thought to have been the model for characters in two novels involving guerrilla warfare in Southeast Asia: *Alibi* by John LeCarre and *Colonel Edwain Hillendale* in "The Ugly American" by Eugene Burdick and William J. Lederer.

As an adviser in the newly independent Philippines in the late 1940s and early 1950s, he came to wield great influence in the operations of Ramon Magsaysay, the Philippine leader, against the Communist-dominated Hukbalahap rebellion. Under the charismatic leadership of Magsaysay, the operations succeeded.

It was in the Philippines that General Lansdale framed his basic theory, that Communist revolution was best confronted by democratic revolution. He advocated a four-sided campaign: with social, economic and political aspects as well as purely military operations. He

put much emphasis on what came to be called civic-action programs to undermine Filipino backing for the Huks.

Looking back on what he learned in Asia, he once said: "The Communists strive to split the people away from the government and gain control over a decisive number of the population. The sure defense against this strategy is to have the citizenry and the government so closely bound together that they are unsplitable."

With that victory behind him, General Lansdale initially commanded great respect in the 1960s as an adviser to South Vietnamese and U.S. military leaders, and to a U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, Henry Cabot Lodge.

But his efforts to generate popular support for the embattled Saigon government, at a time when the U.S. military role in Vietnam remained limited, failed to forestall an escalation of the insurgency to full-scale conventional warfare.

Early in the war, General Lansdale was considered to be the individual who provided the intellectual direction to the counterinsurgency and nation-building efforts. But he became less significant when the conflict became a more conventional war.

Edward G. Lansdale was born Feb. 6, 1908, in Detroit. He attended the University of California at Los Angeles, joined the army as a captain in 1943 and rose to major by 1947. When he left the army, he joined the air force as a captain the same year, beginning a 16-year career.

After the Philippines victory, by then an air force colonel, he went to Vietnam in 1954 as a Central Intelligence Agency operative and helped in setting up the South Vietnamese government of President Ngo Dinh Diem, who was killed in a coup in 1963.

He also championed the idea of forming and deploying a counterinsurgency force, rather than conventional armed forces, in opposing insurgents in South Vietnam.

He was posted to the Pentagon in 1956 and there, by some accounts, assisted in the formation of the Special Forces.

After retiring from the air force, General Lansdale served from 1965 to 1968 as a special assistant to Mr. Lodge and as a U.S. representative to a committee of the South Vietnamese government intended to win support in the countryside for the government.

Messages on the NSC system. Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and a fact-finding team had assembled were expected to begin reviewing the NSC files the next day.

North Sues to Stop Inquiry
Colonel North sued Tuesday in federal court seeking to nullify the law under which Mr. Walsh was appointed. United Press International reported from Washington.

Colonel North asked the U.S. District Court in Washington to declare the law unconstitutional and to enjoin both Mr. Walsh from continuing his inquiry and Mr. Meese from assisting the independent counsel's office.

The suit alleges that prosecutorial authority belongs to the executive branch of government.

Brendan Sullivan, an attorney representing Colonel North, argued in court papers that only a presidential appointee may prosecute offenses against the United States. Mr. Walsh was appointed by a special federal court created under the 1978 Ethics in Government Act.

"The ethics law and the appointment of Mr. Walsh 'violate the Constitution and the separation of powers principles inherent in it because the independent counsel is not removable at will by the president,' by the attorney general," the lawsuit said.

Colonel North's complaint asserted that, in asking Mr. Walsh to investigate possibly illegal administration efforts to support Nicaraguan rebels dating from 1984, the court "leapt into political affairs" and authorized an investigation into matters "life with sensitive foreign policy and national security issues."

Ms. Hall has been questioned by Mr. Walsh's office about whether the changes were intended to hide what President Ronald Reagan might have known about the matter.

"She said she didn't know," a source said. "Some of the wording was changed, but she doesn't remember what."

The alterations appear to have been the first stage of an effort to obscure the record of the administration's secret arm sales to Iran and the diversion of money to aid the Nicaraguan rebels.

Interviewed by Mr. Walsh's investigators under a written promise of immunity from prosecution, Ms. Hall said that about a week after helping the four memos, she helped Colonel North destroy printouts of internal computer

North Reportedly Had Memos Altered

By George Lardner Jr. and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North had his secretary alter four key National Security Council memos in November, changes that obscured his superiors' role in the Iran-contra affair, according to informed sources.

The secretary, Fawn Hall, has told investigators that she made changes at Colonel North's request by retyping the documents and that she then destroyed the originals, the sources said.

The official said Mr. Regan first learned that a chronology had been prepared after the Nov. 19 news conference when he was told by an aide of its existence and demanded a copy from Admiral Poindexter. Admiral Poindexter had wanted the document returned two days later, but Mr. Regan refused and asked the White House's legal adviser to review it.

Conflicting accounts of the preparation of the chronology have led to suggestions that some White House officials, including Mr. Regan, might have engaged in a "cover-up" either to protect Mr. Regan's role in approving the shipments or to protect their own involvement.

Confessional investigators have also said that it is important whether Mr. Regan approved the initial arms sales to Iran before or after they took place. One senior investigator said that it was "pernicious" because it goes to the matter of whether or not the president has been candid.

In related developments, Mr. McFarlane was released Monday from Bethesda Naval Hospital where he was treated for an overdose of Valium, United Press International reported Tuesday, quoting a hospital spokesman. The spokesman would say only that Mr. McFarlane was released after being reported in good condition or what treatment he had undergone.

Mr. McFarlane was hospitalized Feb. 9, the day he was to be questioned by the Tower Commission, after taking the tranquilizer pills in what police have called an apparent suicide attempt.

The Swiss Justice Ministry said Tuesday that U.S. officials had asked Switzerland to lift banking secrecy concerning 21 companies and individuals in a widening of the inquiry into whether the accounts were used in the arms sales to Iran and diversion of funds to the Contras, Reuters reported from Bern.

A ministry statement said Switzerland had accepted two supplements to the December request for legal assistance but said the new petitions would cause a delay in any response until the end of March while appeals were reviewed.

NATO sources said the alliance's European members had supported General Rogers' resignation.

Since succeeding Alexander M. Haig in 1979, General Rogers has won grudging admiration in European political and military circles. A decorated veteran of the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, he was viewed as a strong-willed soldier.

He oversaw the deployment in Western Europe of cruise and Pershing missiles, and has lobbied for bolstering NATO's conventional forces, including the production of a new generation of chemical weapons.

BRUSSELS — A Belgian law increasing the powers of the authorities to take human organs for transplant without direct consent came into force Tuesday.

A recent survey showed that about a third of Belgians opposed the law. The 300,000 Moelens living in the country also are against it, and the large British community is expected to oppose it.

The law, which presumes that there would be no objection on the part of all Belgians and resident foreigners to becoming automatic donors after death, is the government's answer to dealing with an increasing shortage of human organs. Those who object must register with the government.

DEAL: Reagan Forgets

(Continued From Page 1)

secret dealings, including the fact that there had been Israeli involvement in at least the first two shipments of arms.

That point was corrected when Mr. Regan met with several advisers immediately after the news conference and was told that it was wrong. One of those present was Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, then a National Security Council aide, who has since been dismissed.

After the news conference, the sources said, Secretary of State George P. Shultz angrily complained to Mr. Regan that the president had made several factual errors.

That prompted Mr. Regan to arrange a meeting in the president's private residence at the White House attended by the chief of staff and the secretary of state. As a result of this meeting on Nov. 20, Mr. Regan decided to ask Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d to begin an internal review of the secret initiative. Mr. Meese began the inquiry the next day.

The official said the Tower Commission had also been told that Mr. Regan did not authorize the preparation of the chronology on the Iran affair that deliberately obscured the president's role in authorizing the initial arms shipment. The assertion that he did authorize it resulted in new criticism of Mr. Regan in recent days.

The official said Mr. Regan first learned that a chronology had been prepared after the Nov. 19 news conference when he was told by an aide of its existence and demanded a copy from Admiral Poindexter. Admiral Poindexter had wanted the document returned two days later, but Mr. Regan refused and asked the White House's legal adviser to review it.

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ARTS / LEISURE

An Image of Britain in the New Depression

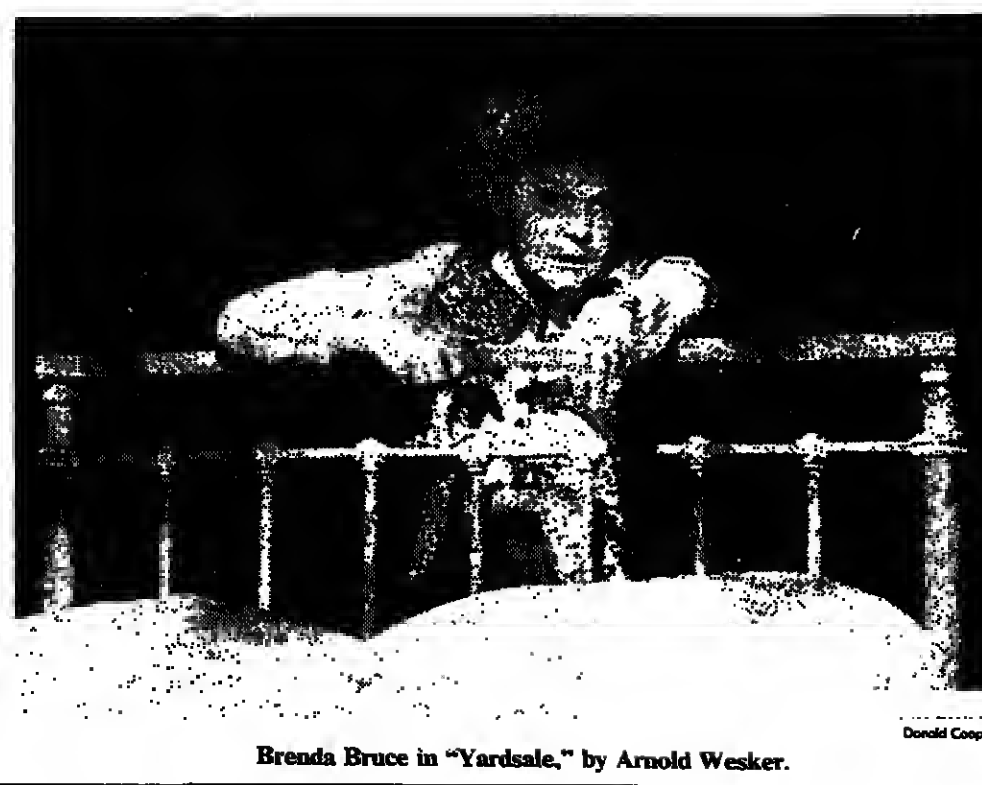
By Robert Cushman
LONDON — Jim Cartwright's first play, "Road," is the harshest and most powerful image yet put on stage about Britain in the new depression.

picture of a day in the life of a Victorian village, poor but basically contented. The effect was to place us in a vanished world. But the world of "Road" is one that we are already in.

THE LONDON STAGE
ably, only when it overreaches itself: when the author strains for a statement. At the end of Act One a young couple go on a hunger strike against life.

Most plays are more or less realistic, so most playwrights have trouble with language. There are a few exceptions, however, who silently protest that people don't talk as gibberish as that, and that the author has created no world of his own in which we could accept that they might.

phone. Most of what she says and suffers seems likely enough but there is nothing newsworthy about it. I wondered (as with Andrew Lloyd Webber's oddly similar "Tell Me on a Sunday") why the author had bothered to set it in the United States.



Brenda Bruce in "Yardsale," by Arnold Wesker.



A scene from Gurlitt's "Wozzeck."

Adventurous Operatic Revivals in West Germany

By James Helme Sutcliffe
TWO forgotten works from the 1920s have been discovered, or rediscovered, by two of West Germany's more adventurous opera houses, and both works proved to be revelations on their own terms.

DOONESBURY
ANY PICK THE UNRELATED
MADDOCK CONDOY TO REFER
TO THE UNIMAGINABLE
PRODUCT WE ARE SELLING?
BEAR WITH ME FOR A TALE
ABOUT MY
TEEN-AGE
KID.

The sassy, jazzy music, with its tongue-in-cheek references to '20s popular song and dance styles and a Salvation Army hymn, showed Antheil to have been on the crest of a wave in 1930 that had already carried Weill's "Threepenny Opera" and Krenek's "Jonny spielt auf" to extraordinary popularity.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. listing various stocks like Amstar, IBM, Eastman, etc.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE A.M. volume, NYSE P.M. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Finance, High, Low, Close, Chg.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Class, Prev., Advanced, Declined, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. listing stocks like Lorillard, Home-Call, etc.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Composite, Industrials, Finance, etc.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Utilities, Industrials, Close, Chg.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Class, Prev., Advanced, Declined, etc.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, etc.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Industrials, Transp., New Hires, etc.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Class, Prev., Advanced, Declined, etc.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the out-of-the-way prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Up in Subdued Trading
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished higher Tuesday in subdued trading while investors sought a clearer view of the Brazil debt situation and waited for Thursday's Tower Commission report on the Iran-Contra affair.

NYSE Up in Subdued Trading (continued)
Table listing various stocks with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, etc.

Tuesdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Open	Close
120	110	IBM	4.00	3.6	12.5	120	110	115	115
100	90	AT&T	2.00	2.0	15.0	100	90	95	95
80	70	GE	1.00	1.3	18.0	80	70	75	75
60	50	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	60	50	55	55
40	30	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	40	30	35	35

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Open	Close
30	25	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	30	25	28	28
20	15	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	20	15	18	18
10	8	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	10	8	9	9
5	4	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	5	4	4.5	4.5

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Open	Close
15	12	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	15	12	13	13
10	8	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	10	8	9	9
5	4	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	5	4	4.5	4.5
3	2	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	3	2	2.5	2.5

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Open	Close
25	20	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	25	20	22	22
18	15	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	18	15	16	16
12	10	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	12	10	11	11
8	7	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	8	7	7.5	7.5

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Open	Close
18	15	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	18	15	16	16
12	10	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	12	10	11	11
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12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Open	Close
10	8	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	10	8	9	9
7	6	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	7	6	6.5	6.5
4	3	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	4	3	3.5	3.5
2	1	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	2	1	1.5	1.5

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Open	Close
8	7	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	8	7	7.5	7.5
6	5	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	6	5	5.5	5.5
4	3	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	4	3	3.5	3.5
2	1	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	2	1	1.5	1.5

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Open	Close
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4	3	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	4	3	3.5	3.5
3	2	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	3	2	2.5	2.5
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3	2	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	3	2	2.5	2.5
2	1	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	2	1	1.5	1.5
1	0	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	1	0	0.5	0.5

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Open	Close
120	110	IBM	4.00	3.6	12.5	120	110	115	115
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80	70	GE	1.00	1.3	18.0	80	70	75	75
60	50	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	60	50	55	55
40	30	DISC	0.20	0.5	30.0	40	30	35	35

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80	70	GE	1.00	1.3	18.0	80	70	75	75
60	50	AMER	0.50	0.8	25.0	60	50	55	55
40</									

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1987

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

From Spills to Air Crashes, Crises Call for Game Plans

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

LONDON — Training in coping with disasters is rarely provided in business school or at the office.

Recent corporate crises have included product tampering, chemical spills, air crashes, bombings and kidnappings, as well as scandals related to sex, drugs and alcohol.

In Europe, crisis management experts say, they are dealing increasingly with cases of product extortion, which involves a threat to tamper with a company's product.

In addition to calling in experts when disaster strikes, a few companies, such as Gulf Oil Corp. and some French and West German chemical corporations, are sending their managers to disaster-simulation courses.

Among other measures, Burson-Marsteller identifies 24-hour crisis management teams that are available on weekends.

CONCERN over handling the news media is one of the main reasons companies call in an expert.

JAL believes that its show of goodwill helped it settle 114 cases out of court.

Employees are often given short shrift in spite of a company's stated intention to brief them throughout a crisis.

Although experts in crisis management advise companies on how to communicate with employees during a crisis, they also show them how to control the flow of information if an incident has not become public knowledge.

"In the case of product extortion, the company has at the most a few hours to contain the problem," said Simon Adams-Dale, director of Control Risks Group Ltd. in London.

Russia Purchases U.S. Corn

Sale Reaffirms Pact on Grain

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Department of Agriculture confirmed Tuesday that the Soviet Union had purchased one million metric tons (1.1 million short tons) of corn for delivery in the current year.

The news came after the United States and the Soviet Union resumed talks here on a grain agreement.

The talks were friendly and the two sides agreed to continue the agreement, Richard W. Goldberg, deputy undersecretary for commodity programs, said.

Moscow's re-entry into the market reaffirms a long-term nonbinding grain agreement that senior U.S. officials were saying only a month ago had been virtually repudiated by the Russians.

There were earlier indications that the Russians might bypass the American corn market entirely for the first time since 1970.

Although the lowest U.S. prices for corn since 1974 were seen as the main reason behind the latest Soviet purchase, some analysts had said the action would set a less frosty climate in the bilateral grain talks.

Under a five-year agreement that began Oct. 1, 1983, the Russians are supposed to buy at least 9 million metric tons of U.S. grain a year, including 4 million of wheat.

In the year ended last Sept. 30 they bought only 153,000 tons of wheat.

Moscow's failure to buy more led to complaints by U.S. officials, including Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Agriculture Secretary Richard E. Lyng.

But the Soviet trade minister, Boris I. Anisov, said last month that the Russians had "overfulfilled" the agreement by buying well over the required 9 million tons in each of the first two years.

Bacardi Debates Its Product Mix

Liquor Company Challenged by Changing Tastes

By Jon Nordheimer

MIAMI — A man, taking notes, surreptitiously hovers near the service bar at Biscaayne Babes, a popular bar for young revelers in the Coconut Grove section of Miami.

From glittering Manhattan discos, to the weekend haunts of the young in mainstream America, to the noisy underground clubs on the west side of Los Angeles, other note takers intercept similar messages, type up reports and transmit them to an office building in Miami.

The office is the headquarters of Bacardi Imports Inc., marketer and distributor in the United States of the Bacardi rum line, and the note takers are Bacardi agents periodically dispatched to trendy bars across the country to hear what young America is ordering.

For nearly a decade, Bacardi rum has outsold any other brand of distilled spirits in the huge U.S. market (Smirnoff Vodka is second), and the company accounts for 65 percent of all rum sales.

Cool, wine-based drinks were uncomfortably popular, the latest reports showed.

Unlike its major competitors in the liquor industry, Bacardi has resisted diversification. Rum is virtually all that it handles, and rum's future is a question mark.

In addition, Bacardi executives are finding it hard to brag about being king of a shrinking market.



Luis Echarte, chief operating officer of Bacardi Imports.

who embraced Bacardi rum in the 1970s and made sales surge, will carry a taste for the drink into middle age.

"Rum is still not a habit for Americans; Bacardi rum drinkers are not primarily rum drinkers, they drink something else and also Bacardi," said Luis Echarte, chief operating officer of Bacardi Imports and a member, by marriage, of the Bacardi family.

Bacardi, of course, can fall back on sales revenues in other countries if the U.S. rum market weakens further.

William A. Walker, chief executive of Bacardi Imports, says that Bacardi sales this month and last have rebounded to well above 1986 levels.

See BACARDI, Page 13

New Crisis Hits Perpetual FRNs; Dealers Pull Out

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — A new trading crisis, the third in two months, virtually closed the market for perpetual Eurodollar floating rate notes Tuesday when half of the 10 remaining London market makers ceased quoting prices to each other.

Perpetuals, as the name indicates, are bonds that will never be redeemed. Issued only by banks, perpetuals are akin to preferred stock and as such are treated by banks as an important source of capital, rather than just as borrowed money.

Normally, the withdrawal of liquidity that market makers provide — the essence of a market — would be expected to further weaken prices.

"We've decided to put an end to the shenanigans" of passing huge amounts of paper from one dealer to another, driving prices down through an endless chain of professional trading, the chief dealer at one of the leading market makers admitted.

"We recorded 500 trades in perpetuals Monday, of which one was for a client and 499 were with other dealers," he said.

The government agency said in its monthly report that while imports showed no growth in January, exports grew 5.9 percent in volume from December, the first rise in four months.

It added that a new surge in the trade surplus, which reached a record \$82.7 billion last year, could increase pressure from Japan's trading partners for stimulation of the domestic economy to boost imports.

As part of the accord to stabilize exchange rates devised Saturday in Paris by six leading industrial democracies, Japan joined West Germany in pledging such stimulative action.

Those investment banks still making a market — Credit Suisse First Boston, Merrill Lynch, Salomon Brothers, Morgan Stanley and County NatWest — as of Wednesday will quote prices with a 1 percent spread between bid and offered quotes.

The effective closure of the perpetual market was the dominant feature in otherwise quiet trading of seasoned Eurobonds, dealers said. Although the primary market was active, there was a lull in dollar straight issues as market participants assessed the foreign currency markets after the weekend accord by six major industrialized countries to stabilize exchange rates.

See PERPETUALS, Page 13

More Growth Seen in Japanese Trade Surplus

United Press International

TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus is again showing signs of growth because of an increase in exports, the Economic Planning Agency said Tuesday, reversing last month's prediction of lower surpluses.

The government agency said in its monthly report that while imports showed no growth in January, exports grew 5.9 percent in volume from December, the first rise in four months.

It added that a new surge in the trade surplus, which reached a record \$82.7 billion last year, could increase pressure from Japan's trading partners for stimulation of the domestic economy to boost imports.

As part of the accord to stabilize exchange rates devised Saturday in Paris by six leading industrial democracies, Japan joined West Germany in pledging such stimulative action.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Bid, Ask, and other currency rates.

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and other values.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other interest rate data.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and other money rate data.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other Asian dollar deposit data.

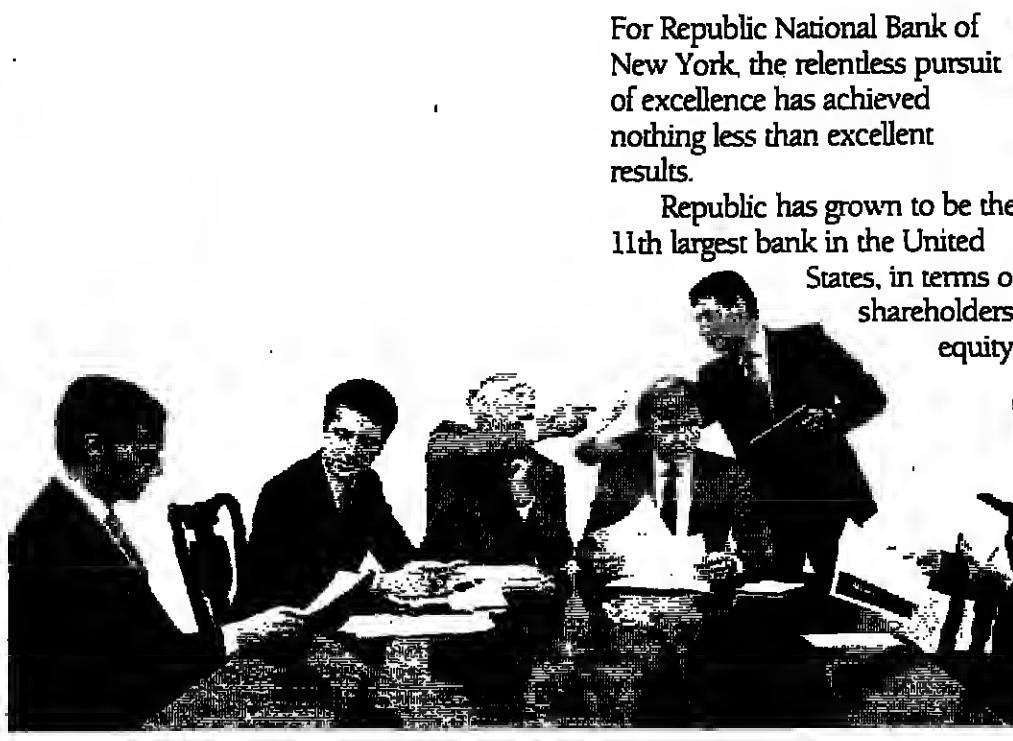
U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other money market fund data.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and other gold market data.

IF YOU PURSUE EXCELLENCE, ONLY ONE BANK CAN KEEP UP.



outgrowth of the strong beliefs of its founder and principal shareholder, Edmond J. Safra. Republic is firmly committed to such sound, traditional banking practices as diversification and the maintenance of a strong capital base.

Republic has grown to be the 11th largest bank in the United States, in terms of shareholders' equity.

The bank has always been highly selective in lending. It emphasizes very conservative activities, investing in safe and liquid assets and using its extensive expertise to trade profitably in precious metals, foreign exchange, bonds and bank notes.

Underlying every aspect of Republic National Bank's pursuit of excellence is a single, fundamental principle: the protection of depositors' funds.

It should come as no surprise, then, that this pursuit of excellence results in considerable advantages to private banking clients, and the application of the very highest standards of excellence to the handling of

your personal finances. Republic's subsidiary in Luxembourg provides private banking clients with the protection of the stringent banking laws of that country, and experienced account officers who speak your language.

And Republic's expertise internationally allows you to take advantage of opportunities to better manage your investments on a global scale. The pursuit of excellence is our commitment. If that is something you expect of your bank, call us today at our Luxembourg office (352) 470711.

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

A SAFRA BANK

- NEW YORK MIAMI LOS ANGELES MONTREAL LONDON PARIS LUXEMBOURG MONTE-CARLO MILAN GIBRALTAR GUERNSEY HONG KONG SINGAPORE TOKYO BANAMA NASSAU BUENOS AIRES SANTIAGO MONTEVIDEO CARACAS MEXICO CITY PUNTA DEL ESTE RIO DE JANEIRO SAO PAULO

FIGURES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1986: TOTAL ASSETS: US \$ 16.8 billion SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY: US \$ 1.6 billion

Tuesdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

15 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	St. High	Low	Close	Chg.
137 1/2	114 1/2	Thon	1.80	7.5	17	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
137 1/2	114 1/2	Toshiba	1.50	7.5	17	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
137 1/2	114 1/2	United	1.50	7.5	17	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
137 1/2	114 1/2	Yamaha	1.50	7.5	17	137 1/2	137 1/2	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	St. High	Low	Close	Chg.
29 1/2	28 1/2	WICOR	2.60	12.4	12	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
29 1/2	28 1/2	WIS	2.60	12.4	12	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
29 1/2	28 1/2	Woodward	2.60	12.4	12	29 1/2	29 1/2	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	St. High	Low	Close	Chg.
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29 1/2	28 1/2	Woodward	2.60	12.4	12	29 1/2	29 1/2	+

Japanese Firms Win Indonesia LPG Project

JAKARTA — Indonesia on Tuesday awarded contracts valued at \$879 million to two Japanese consortia for the construction of two liquefied petroleum gas plants, officials said.

The contracts, signed by the state oil company Pertamina with JGC Consortium and Chiyoda Group, cover the construction of two liquefaction plants, one in Arun, North Sumatra, and the other in Bontang, East Kalimantan.

Under a contract signed last July, their combined output of 1.95 million metric tons (2.15 million short tons) a year will supply seven Japanese utility companies for 10 years starting in 1988, Pertamina officials said. The gas plant project will be paid off by the sales to Japan.

EC Raises Anti-Dumping Duty On 9 Japanese Photocopiers

BRUSSELS — The European Community imposed Monday an antidumping duty of 20 percent on Japanese photocopier imports, replacing a provisional 15.8 percent duty imposed in August.

The EC said the duty was raised after further calculation of the damage done to the EC market. The 20 percent duty affects Canon, Fuji Xerox, Matsushita, Konishirok, Kyocera, Minolta, Ricoh, Sanyo and Sharp.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.

Grains	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT)	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	0.00
SOYBEANS (CBT)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Meats	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Livestock	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
PORK (CME)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Metals	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
ALUMINUM (COMEX)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Stocks	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUSTRIALS	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
ENERGY	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Options	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
CURRENCY	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Stock Indexes	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMP. INDEX	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
DOW JONES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Commodity Indexes	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MOODY'S	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
DEFIERS	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Market Overview	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Market Overview	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Market Overview	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Bouygues, Hachette to Vie for TF1

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune
PARIS — Two groups with substantial foreign backing have bid to purchase a controlling interest in TF1, France's biggest television station.

Francis Bouygues, head of the leading French construction group Bouygues SA, and Hachette, France's largest publishing house, submitted rival bids late Monday night for the popular channel, which the conservative government has set out to denationalize.

In proposals before the National Commission on Communication and Freedom, each group agreed to pay the minimum 3 billion franc (\$490 million) price set by the government last month for 50 percent of the station's stock.

Saint Laurent Will Divest Charles of the Ritz Labels

The Associated Press
PARIS — Yves Saint Laurent International SA said Tuesday that it would divest most of the brand names it acquired when it took over Charles of the Ritz Group in November.

Security Pacific Plans to Merge With Rainier

The Associated Press
SEATTLE — Security Pacific Corp. and Rainier Bancorp. said Tuesday they would merge in a stock swap valued at about \$1.15 billion, creating a \$72 billion bank holding company.

It is one of the biggest U.S. bank mergers ever. Los Angeles-based Security Pacific is the sixth-largest U.S. bank holding company. A merger with Rainier, based in Seattle, would make it the fifth-largest.

NatWest Profit Rises 26% To £1.01 Billion, a Record

By Warren Geeler
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — National Westminster Bank PLC, Britain's largest bank, reported Tuesday a 26 percent rise in pretax profit in 1986 to £1.01 billion (\$1.65 billion), the first by a British bank above £1 billion.

The profit, equivalent to 94 pence a share, compares with £804 million, or an adjusted 78 pence a share, in 1985.

The most significant contributor to profit for the full year was domestic banking, which generated £720 million pretax profit, up 37 percent from £526 million in 1985, officials said.

International banking, boosted by strong earnings on foreign exchange trading, posted a 22 percent increase in profit, to £223 million, from £181 million a year earlier.

Ermenegildo Zegna
TAGLIO ESCLUSIVO
at Fortnum & Mason
Piccadilly, London W1
You are invited to experience our internationally renowned made-to-measure tailoring service at Fortnum & Mason. A master tailor will be present on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Equitable Picks Jenrette to Succeed Chairman

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States has named Richard H. Jenrette as chairman.

Mr. Jenrette, 57, came to Equitable Life in 1985 when the insurance company bought the brokerage firm Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. Mr. Jenrette was a founder of the firm and its chairman and chief executive.

His election as chairman of Equitable, the third-largest U.S. insurance company, is effective July 1. He will replace Robert F. Froehlich, 64, who is retiring. John Carter continues as president and chief executive.

Benjamin D. Holloway, 62, was named to succeed Mr. Jenrette as president and chief executive of Equitable Investment Corp., the holding company for Equitable's investment-oriented subsidiaries, such as the DLJ brokerage firm and the Real Estate Group. Mr. Holloway has been chairman of the Real Estate Group.

Guinness Blends Liquor Interests
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Guinness PLC has integrated the liquor operations it acquired in taking over Arthur Bell & Sons in 1985 and Distillers Co. last year.

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Notice of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on March 10, 1987.

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ENERGY SEARCH ONE N.V.
Notice is hereby given that at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Energy Search One, N.V., hereinafter to be called "the Company", held in Curacao on 12th February, 1987 a resolution was passed to make distributions out of the share premium account to shareholders.

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Tel: (212) 505-6670

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 24 Feb. 1987
Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their symbols, and current prices/quotations.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Mostly Down in Quiet Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mostly lower Tuesday after quiet day's trading, but dealers said the decline was not significant...

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Dealer, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Includes entries for Deutsche bank, Citicorp, etc.

Dealers said the market was trading gingerly for fear of triggering central bank intervention in support of the weekend agreement in Paris...

Brazil Mulls Request for New Loans

By Juan de Onis International Herald Tribune RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil's bargaining position for resuming interest payments to foreign banks is taking shape...

BACARDI: Company Tries to Keep Pace With Changing Tastes and Times

(Continued from first finance page)

merchant who emigrated to Cuba and set up shop in a dilapidated distillery 125 years ago this month. Family members also work at the companies...

Bacardi Tops the Best-Selling Liquors

Top 10 brands ranked by 1985 sales in millions of cases

Table with columns: Brand, Type, Distiller/Importer, 1985 Sales (million cases), 1984 Sales (million cases). Includes Bacardi, Vodka, etc.

Sold by F&M Industries to Grand Metropolitan

The New York Times

ceived. Therefore I think we are in a much better position to weather the knocks the industry is taking at the moment.

But the lack of product diversification — Bacardi's only non-rum drinks are lines of French wines — has intensified its search for new ways to entice Americans to buy more rum.

The campaign springs from recognition that the second most popular mixed drink in the nation, after rum and Coke, is the screwdriver, vodka poured into orange juice.

The overnight success of DeKuyper Peachtree Schnapps mixed with orange juice, which produces a thick nectar-like peach flavor over the taste of the juice, is another reason Bacardi is promoting orange juice as a mix for rum.

The orange juice campaign follows the introduction of Bacardi Tropical Fruit Mixers, a non-alcoholic mix produced in four flavors by the Minute Maid frozen foods division of Coca-Cola for the preparation of rum drinks like strawberry daiquiris.

"Our worry was that people would buy the mixes and drink them without rum," Mr. Echarte said, adding that the concern has proved unfounded.

THE EUROMARKETS

PERPETUALS: Market Shuts as Dealers Withdraw

Continued from first finance page) Spokesmen at the banks that withdrew from the market Tuesday said the volatility of price movements and the high trading volume required them to devote an inordinate number of dealers to his sector, which was not producing the profits to justify the shift.

about \$200 million to \$300 million of short positions in the driving element to the sell-off. Shorters are sales of paper not actually owned. The seller hopes to push down prices, expecting to replace at a lower price the borrowed paper sold at a higher price.

The main difficulty in trading perpetuals is the inability to assess what is the real value of paper that will never be redeemed and, in many cases, on which interest payments can be skipped if a bank omits a dividend.

The newspaper O Estado de São Paulo said that the proposal would include the refinancing of debt principal for 16 years, with a seven-year grace period, and a reduction in the interest rate spread from 1.25 percent over the London interbank offered rate to 0.825 percent.

That arrangement would be similar to the debt refinancing terms negotiated for Mexico last year. Bankers in New York said that Mexico had indicated that it would not follow Brazil's example and reduce its interest payments if the banks follow through with the new loans they have promised.

Bacardi's huge expansion since then apparently has made the several hundred descendants of Don Facundo enormously wealthy. But just how wealthy they never say.

When the Jacksonville bottling plant opened in 1972, Bacardi sold fewer than 3 million nine-liter cases of rum in the U.S. Its phenomenal growth to more than 8.5 million in the 1980s was very probably the result of two early marketing decisions. One was to aim advertising not just at potential rum drinkers, but at the entire white goods market — a category covering any alcoholic beverage that mixes well with juices or is considered light and refreshing, in contrast to the narrower versatility of "brown goods," such as whiskeys and blends.

"We made a decision back in the 1950s to compete with the entire liquor industry and take a little business away from all the leading brands," Mr. Walker said.

than to depend on human models that could possibly alienate one or more segments of the population on which sales depend. "A large segment of our market is the naive segment," said Paul Nelson, marketing director of Bacardi Imports, who says he is not much of a rum drinker himself. "They are females, particularly younger females who don't like the taste of alcohol but who want to participate socially."

Tuesday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including AOC, AIG, AIA, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AOC, AIG, AIA, etc.

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Table of stock prices for various companies including AOC, AIG, AIA, etc.

to 100 of 375,500 investors

SPORTS

Zavarov: The Driving Force Behind Kiev's Dynamo

LONDON — When a Western sportsman accepts an accolade... Zavarov wears No. 9, which is a deception for starters. He is no center-forward, but the playmaker supreme...

team play, it became clear that Zavarov is the catalyst of the whole show. Zavarov wears No. 9, which is a deception for starters. He is no center-forward, but the playmaker supreme...

Rob Hughes how they blend, and Zavarov clearly emerges as the hub. Dynamo Kiev is the Soviet national team. It is oversen by the same man, forged by the same principles...

zilian soccer. Soviet pragmatism wedded to Brazilian inventiveness? A marriage headed for the rocks? Lobanovski has twice before been dismissed from managing the national side...

into play when Zavarov chooses, although that's another over-simplified view of this team; there is second playmaker developing alongside him. Oleg Kuznetsov, tall and blond...



Playmaker supreme Alexander Zavarov, who clearly emerges as the hub of the greatest one-club collection of talent in the world.

Joyner Wins Sullivan Award

INDIANAPOLIS — Jackie Joyner-Kersey, who last year set world records in the heptathlon within a one-month span, on Monday night was named the winner of the 57th annual James E. Sullivan Memorial Award...

money in the world, but they did their best to help their children. If the young female sees the environment I grew up in and sees my dreams and goals come true, they will realize their dreams and goals might come true...



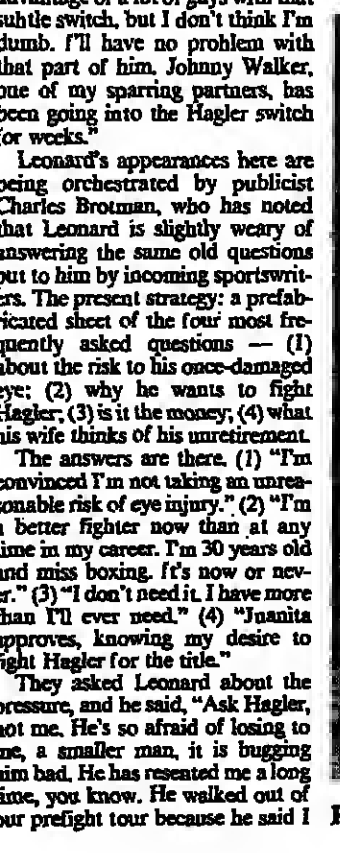
Jackie Joyner-Kersey

Leonard Handsomely Encamped

By Shirley Povich Washington Post Service HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina — It is somewhat doubtful that in 1663 when these Barbados plantation owners hired sea captain William Hilton to chart the coast of the Carolinas they had in mind a future training campsite for Sugar Ray Leonard...

honing his punches against sparrows who will be asked to take the punishment they're safe from now. "They write about comebacks," Leonard said, "and the history that they don't make allowance for the fact that this is a one-of-a-kind comeback..."

was getting all the ink. I know I'm on his mind. Hagler is a curious guy. He wants recognition as if he doesn't already have it, and is begging for more. Of his plans for beating Hagler, Leonard said, "I'm not publicizing, but I can say that my speed will break his rhythm and leave him wondering how to get at me..."



Ray Leonard, in Hilton Head

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Leaders and NHL Standings table showing team performance metrics like goals, assists, and points.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Leaders and NBA Standings table showing player and team statistics.

U.S. College Results

Table listing results for various college sports including basketball, football, and tennis.

SPORTS BRIEFS

China Keeps Both Table Tennis Titles NEW DELHI (AP) — China retained both its titles in Tuesday's finals of the 39th world table tennis championships here.

Drug Testing Set for NCAA Tourney WASHINGTON (AP) — Testing basketball players for drugs will begin as soon as possible once the 64 teams in the national championship tournament are announced March 9, the National Collegiate Athletic Association announced Monday.

For the Record Henri Lecoste of France, the world's sixth-ranked tennis player, will undergo surgery next week for a herniated vertebrae. He is expected to be sidelined for nearly two months.

Transition

BASEBALL American League CLEVELAND — Traded Curt Wardle, pitcher, to Oakland for Jeff Kober, pitcher.

Tennis

Pro Leaders MEMPHIS — 1. Stefan Edberg, 2. Tim Laverne, 3. Andre Agassi, 4. Boris Becker, 5. Andrei Medvedev, 6. Ivan Lendl, 7. Mats Wilander, 8. John McEnroe, 9. Jimmy Connors, 10. Brad Gilbert.

Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring a watch image and text: 'Since 1735 the oldest name in Swiss watchmaking. CRANS-MONTANA Tropicar, Gstaad, Bernat de Gorski, Klosters, Maissen, ST-MORITZ, Embassy, ZERMATT Schneider.'

